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HOXHA'S PAST CRITICISM OF USSR STILL TOPICAL

AU121433 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Nexhat Myftiu review of 37th volume of Enver Hoxha's works: "A Valuable Experience Against Modern Revisionism"]

[Excerpts] The AWP has always viewed the great work for the construction of socialism in Albania and preservation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat as being closely bound to the struggle waged by our people against imperialism and modern revisionism, particularly against Soviet, Titoite and Chinese revisionism, and against all reactionary forces in the world.

This link is clearly observed in documents and materials spanning the period between November 1967 and April 1968 which are included in the 37th volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works. They represent a determined defense of Marxism-Leninism, Stalin and the Comintern against attacks of the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviet renegades, who, having totally betrayed the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, have led the Soviet Union back to capitalism, social fascism and social imperialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's words as early as 1967, that the important internationalist duty of all genuine revolutionaries and communists is a strike against and mercilessly unmask the new and treacherous plans of the Soviet revisionist leadership, that they must rise and rebel courageously against the ugly revisionist demagoguery and activity intended to conceal betrayal of Marxism-Leninism -- these words sound as topical today as they did 15 years ago.

Explaining the development of the regressive process that took place in the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries, where socialism has been totally liquidated, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that in these circumstances there is no more room for illusions, hesitation or a wait-and-see attitude and that "the working class in the revisionist countries now finds itself confronted with the absolute historic necessity to once again descend on the battlefield; to wage a merciless, consistent struggle to the end to overthrow and crush the treacherous cliques; to once again conduct the proletarian revolution and restore the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Today the proletariat and peoples recognize much better the counterrevolutionary and treacherous features of the revisionists of all hues, and thus, better understanding the danger they represent, the proletariat and the peoples are sharpening their vigilance and struggling against them with even greater courage and determination.

The development of world events fully proves what our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have constantly stated about imperialism and revisionism; it shows the correctness and farsightedness of the line pursued by the AWP, which, on its crystal clear and brilliant revolutionary road, will always progress courageously, heroically, and maturely, determined to make its contribution to the great revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

ARRESTED TURK DENIES ROLE IN ATTACK ON POPE

AU142028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] After the BTA announcement that Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk is under the control of the competent Bulgarian authorities until a conclusive answer is given to the question of whether he had been involved in the attempt on the pope's life, to information agencies and the foreign press have inquired what Celenk claims or refutes. BTA has approached the relevant Bulgarian organs and has been informed: Bekir Celenk has declared that he does not know Mehmet Ali Agca, has never met him, and totally rejects the imputed accusation [pripisanoto muoevinenie] of participation in the attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

ITALIAN RADIO INTERVIEWS ANTONOV LAWYER

AU150937 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 15 Dec 82

["Innocent" -- BTA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, December 25 (BTA) -- (BTA correspondent H. Petrov) The first programme of the Italian radio beamed a broadcast yesterday with the participation of journalists and listeners on the subject of the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, made by the Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. As it is known, more than a year and a half after the sentencing of Agca the Italian authorities detained without any cause the employee of the "Balkan Airlines" office in Rome, Sergey Ivanov Antonov, on the absurd charges for being an accomplice in the attempt on the pope's life. An excerpt of the broadcast follows with a dialogue between the journalist Arriguo Levi and the lawyer of Sergey Antonov, Professor Guiseppe Consolo.

Prof Consolo stressed: For me and for my very good friend and colleague Larussa with whom we undertook the defence of Mr Antonov, though you may take it as a traditional lawyer's excuse, but in all this and in all actions which are imputed to him Mr Antonov is innocent and has nothing to do with them. He really is innocent. Because otherwise I would have not come here to the radio office and delivered such a speech. Further Prof Consolo said that here, in the broadcast many other suspicions and speculations can be expressed but it must be borne in mind that "a man is in prison who obviously has the same right as we, the Italians, have".

In reply to the question why the "liberty court" has rejected the lawyer's petition for the the release of Antonov, Professor Consolo said:

"The liberty court, set up last August and therefore not long ago, should determine whether in the moment of the issuing of the order on the arrest there have been any premises or not. Mind out, I specially say -- premise, not proof -- therefore evidence sufficient to justify the preventive measure. Thus the liberty court has maintained nothing else but that such evidence exists at the present stage.

Levi: "So it maintained that there is such evidence, but has not said that Antonov is guilty.

Consolo: "Certainly, the talk about the liberty court was somewhat twisted. First of all because of the photograph which appeared in the newspapers and on the television and which affected the interests of my client.

Levi: "A forged photograph....

Consolo: "... a forged photograph. A photograph which has been given a place of prominence in the newspapers and then in a couple of lines it has been said that it was forged..."

Answering another question, Prof Consolo stressed: Here is what I will tell you as an Italian and not as a defender of Antonov -- I would like some light to be shed on all that which is spoken about. As Mr Antonov's defender, I am interested in one thing -- a release of my client because of a number of motivations, we have at our disposal and here is not the place to state them. We have evidence for May 11, 12 and 13th (the days of 1981 in which Mr Antonov was allegedly on the "St Pietro" Square -- editor's note). In this respect the press turns to be more informed than we are, because there is a secrecy of the inquiry for us and we as defenders know very little. But while the press maintains, referring to Agca's evidence, that Antonov was at "St Pietro" Square, there are numerous witnesses who will verify that he was not there.

In conclusion Prof Consolo said: If there is a man you can trust in the moment, I am this man. And I will tell you: If a man has given false evidence of so important circumstances, if Ali Agca lies that on May 11, 12 and 13 Mr Antonov was on "St Pietro" Square, you can understand then what is the case with the other evidence.

REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA, SENEGAL

Kubadinski in Ethiopia

AU141140 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Report by Yuriy Popov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, from Addis Ababa, specially for OTECHESTVEN FRONT entitled: "Bulgaria-Ethiopia, Enriching the Friendship"]

[Text] "During our visit to the various provinces of Ethiopia, the Buglarian delegation met many leaders of the working people. We saw full unanimity in the common interest in building a new Ethiopia," Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, yesterday told representatives of the mass media at Bole International Airport before his departure.

To the question about the fulfillment of the decisions of the session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Comrade Kubadinski, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, replied that in his opinion the decisions made are being successfully fulfilled. He expressed pleasure that the cooperation has already spread not only in the sphere of agriculture but in industry, where Bulgaria has great experience and is ready to share it with its Ethiopian friends.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski was seen off at the international airport by Comrade Adis Tella, member of the Supreme Administrative Council Permanent Commission and member of the Commission Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, (COPWE), and by other high-ranking Ethiopian political figures.

This visit has ended another major stage in the development of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian relations that have marked a constant expansion and deepening in the political, economic, and trade sphere.

Statement on Senegalese Visit

AU132033 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Dec 82

["Complete Unanimity" -- BTA headline; statement on visit of Senegalese Independence and Labor Party delegation to Bulgaria 6-13 December]

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Independence and Labour Party of Senegal was on visit here from December 6 to 13th at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The Senegalese delegation consisted of Mr Seydou Cissokh, secretary general of the Independence and Labour Party, and Mr Semou Pateh Gueye, member of the Central Committee of the party.

In the course of the talks at the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party with Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, information was exchanged on the work of the two parties at the present stage. Topical problems were analyzed, of the world communist and workers movement and of the contemporary international situation, as well as the possibilities for the further development and strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

The Senegalese guests were informed of the achievements and the prospects in the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, as well as with the peaceful foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria. Expressed was complete solidarity with the struggle of the communists in Senegal in defence of the vital interests of the working peoples in that country, against the attempts of imperialism, neoclonialism and racism to destroy the unity of the African states and to impose their rule over the peoples of Africa. The delegation of the Senegalese Independence and Labour Party warmly thanked the BCP for the active and positive attitude to the basic problems of the African national liberation movement, for the support and solidarity with the African peoples, including the Senegalese people, for true national independence, for peace and social progress.

The delegation of the Senegalese Independence and Labour Party informed of the efforts made by the Senegalese communists to create a wide anti-imperialist front of the patriotic and democratic forces in that country in the struggle for true national independence, in defence, strengthening, and expansion of the democratic achievements. The delegation of the Senagalese Independence and Labour Party assessed highly the constructive foreign policy pursued by the BCP and Bulgaria, aimed at the strengthening of the good-neighbourly relations in the Balkans, of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The two sides expressed their great concern over the deterioration of the international situation in recent years in the result of the increased aggressiveness of the American imperialism and NATO. They stressed the enormous importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other soicalist community countries.

It was stated that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Party of Independence and Labor of Senegal firmly denounce the attempts of imperialism, Zionism, and racism to split the movement of the nonaligned countries, the Organization for African Unity and the Arab League and to destabilize the progressive regimes in Africa and in the other parts in the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and the South African Republic for national independence and social justice under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the African National Congress. They denounced the cruel system of apartheid, as well as the barbarous aggressive moves of the South African Republic against the independent neighbouring states of Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho.

The two sides denounced the criminal aggression of the Israeli Government against Lebanon, aided by the American imperialism, and expressed complete support and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the realization of their legitimate rights, including the right to found their own independent state on Palestinian soil. In the course of the talks the two sides stated complete unanimity on all the matters discussed. They expressed satisfaction with the former development of the relations between the parties and underlined the readiness of their central committees for their furthering and deepening.

A protocol was signed on cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Independence and Labour Party of Senegal for the 1983-1984 period.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU151034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana residence on 14 and 15 December 1982. The plenum discussed the draft uniform plan on socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the 1983 draft state bill. In addition to the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the chairman and members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, the secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the secretaries of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Dimitrov Young League Central Committee were also present.

Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report on the draft plan on socioeconomic development and on the 1983 draft budget. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, made a detailed statement on certain vital issues of the socioeconomic development of the country.

The BCP Central Committee members approved the basic points of the draft plan on socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the 1983 state budget and proposed that the Council of Ministers submit them to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 15 DEC

AU151312 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 15 December begins a live relay from the Sofia National Assembly Hall of the opening of the eighth session of the Eighth National Assembly.

The announcer says that "Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Petur Tanchev and other party and state leaders" are attending the session. Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, announces that there is a quorum and opens the session. Noting Brezhnev's death, Todorov speaks on Brezhnev's contribution to the world communist and workers' movement and to the struggle for peace and progress, and proposes one minute of solemn silence in memory of Brezhnev. He then proposes the agenda of the National Assembly session, which includes:

1. Draft bill on the uniform plan for socioeconomic development for 1983;
2. Draft bill on the country's state budget for the period of 1983;
3. Accountability report of the Council of Ministers and of the Fatherland Front National Council on the results of the implementation of constituents' suggestions during the 1981-1986 period;
4. Accountability report on the National Assembly's international activity;
5. Plan for the work of the National Assembly in 1983.

The proposed agenda is "unanimously adopted" by the National Assembly members. The announcer says that the 3-minute live relay of the National Assembly session is over.

U.S. COMMAND MOVE FACILITATES WAR 'SCRIPT'

LD141630 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The Pentagon's plan to remove its West European command from Stuttgard, West Germany, to the British Isles falls within the script of waging a "limited nuclear war", which was worked out for Europe overseas, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The paper pointed out that the United States wants West Germany and Central Europe to become a battlefield of apalling dimensions and said that the Pentagon's revealed plan confirms these plans. "West Germany but also its neighbouring countries are to fall victim to the U.S. desire to regain world hegemony. Hidden in commanding shelters in the British Isles the U.S. generals are to wage a limited war on the European territory from a distance. The word limited means that not them but millions of others are to die," RUDE PRAVO said.

DAVID LEADS FAREWELL FOR USSR'S KRUGLOVA, GROUP

LD141648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society left Prague for Moscow today. The delegation was led by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Council of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and CPSU Central Committee member. At Ruzyne Airport the Soviet friends were seen off by Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Freiendship Association Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives of the association's Central Committee.

POTAC RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD141932 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac returned here Tuesday from a visit to Algeria where he had talks with Algerian Minister of Planning Abdelhamid Brahimi. The two representatives signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of planning including provisions for the realization of significant joint economic projects.

Svatopluk Potac also met with the ministers of light and heavy industries, and with the minister of public works who is also chairman of the Algerian part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria. He was also received by Algerian Premier Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO ALGERIA, SWEDEN

LD142008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Cetnral Committee and president of the republic, received newly appointed Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic Jan Zizka and new Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden Bohumil Vachata. The two ambassadors are taking up their new diplomatic posts.

CPCZ'S BILAK MEETS NEW ENVOYS TO GREECE, INDIA

LD142016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] In Prague yesterday, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Jozef Nalepka, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Greece. He also received Jaromir Nehera, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to India. The meeting took place on the occasion of both ambassadors' taking their respective diplomatic posts.

WORLD TU COMMITTEE MEETS, SETS PEACE CONFERENCE

AU071618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 82 p 2

["MK"-signed report: "International Trade Union Session in Prague; Miners of the Whole World for Peace and Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 1 Dec -- The preparatory committee of the World Trade Union Conference in the power industry branches on the social and economic aspects of disarmament, which met in Prague on 30 November and 1 December, unanimously decided to convene this conference in Moscow, approved its agenda and set its date for 27-29 August 1982. Members of the preparatory committee are representatives of miners' trade unions from Australia, Norway, the USSR, Great Britain and Hungary, who conveyed the positions of their organizations at a press conference.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES JOINT SESSION 14 DEC

Husak Attends, Indra Presides

LD141552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The seventh joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly began in Prague today. The main item on its agenda is a government draft bill on the Czechoslovak federation state budget for 1983.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, opened the meeting and welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffman, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member Maria Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Chairman Miroslav Capka. Present at the joint meeting of both chambers are also vice premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the organs of the political parties and social organizations of the National Front, and other guests.

At the beginning of the meeting deputies paid tribute to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium who will remain forever in the hearts of our people as one of the liberators of our homeland and its great friend.

Afterward Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, gave a report on the government draft bill on the Czechoslovak federation state budget.

Ler Speaks on Budget

LD150222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] With Gustaf Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in attendance, deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today for their seventh session to discuss a government draft bill on the state budget for the federation for 1983.

The government draft bill on the state budget was explained by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance. In the opening part of his report he briefly assessed this year's economic results and said that 1982 ranks among the most complicated of years in the sphere of economic development. In essence, for the first time we had to cope with the absolute reduction of fuel and energy resources. The development of the world economy is going through a difficult period, the comrade minister said. For the majority of the industrially advanced countries, including Czechoslovakia, this means harsher conditions, more barriers to development and higher demands on the flexibility of economic policy. The principal tasks of the plan for next year are directed toward this.

The overall total of the state budgets -- that is, of those of the federation and of both republics and including thsoe of the national committees -- next year will reach Kcs309.5 billion. An increase of Kcs5.8 billion is envisaged. As hitherto, receipts from the socialist organizations form 86 percent -- the overwhelming portion -- of all revenue. From the budget expenditures 17 percent is earmarked as a subsidy to state economic organizations while 47 percent is earmarked for noninvestment expenditures in education, the health service, social security and other services to the population; 7.7 percent for defense and security and almost 9 percent for the investment purposes of the budgetary organizations. The remaining portion is earmarked to meet the economic needs of budgetary and cooperative organizations as the development of science, technology, state administration, courts and the like. Minsiter Ler stressed that an increase in the expenditure on state administration is not envisaged.

The submitted draft state budget for 1983 ensures that the federation's budget and the budgets of both republics are balanced, as laid down by the law of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Financial Plan's 'Demanding Tasks'

LD150300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] When explaining the government's draft budget bill today to a joint session of the Chamber of the Poeple and the Chamber of Nations, Finance Minister Leopold Ler said the following on the topic of achieving equilibrium of income with expenditure:

[Begin recording] The results attained by the state-controlled economic bodies are of key importance in achiving equilibrium in the state budget, which is one of the main tasks of the financial policy and the prerequisite for strengthening the balance of the entire economy. They are given demanding tasks by the state budget and the financial plan for the next year which proceed from the knowledge, proved by practice many times, that only by consistently implementing the long-term strategy of the economic policy in the struggle for higher efficiency, economy and quality of work and by switching the economy to the intensive path of development can the effects of the more difficult conditions of the economic development be actively overcome.

Therefore, the political awareness, the professional honor and certainly the personal material interest of every working person calls on him to do his best for the implementation of this economic policy. The new conditions demand a new approach to the fulfillment of the tasks. We must overcome the way we did things during the period when economic development was predominantly extensive; it is not and will not be possible to continue in this way. Therefore, in all areas of our economic life we have to wage a struggle for an economic thinking suited to the current needs, to stress the criteria of economically rational behavior based above all on correct economic calculations, and to encourage creative approaches, initiative and healthy socialist enterprising spirit in dealing with economic problems. Only in this way can the necessary priority in our work [words indistinct].

We have achieved satisfactory economic results in the growth of effectiveness in some areas. However, this is not the case everywhere and their extent is still not sufficient. We appreciate in particular that in the last 2 years significant savings -- in particular of material -- have been attained in economic organizations. We expect that this positive trend will continue next year by 0.48 percent, equal to saving Kcs4.8 billion. This saving is to be the main factor in the growth of profit from the domestic economy. Profit is to grow by 5.9 percent: And this is higher than what has been achieved in the last 2 years. The speed of the profit growth has been recently affected by the slower speed of the growth of production, which is strained by problems of energy resources, raw material and materials. These problems, however, represent the hard economic reality with which we have to come to terms. The development of the economy and its acceleration will ever more depend on improved utilization and our resources of power and materials. The attainment of a higher standard of the utilization process is the center of our effort for increasing the intensification of economic development. Therefore, we put great stress on saving material expenses, which are to amount next year to Kcs3.8 billion, representing a drop of 10.54 percent. Apart from this the enterprises will have to adjust their expenses to make good the 2 percent increase in the prices of fuel and energy, as in the previous years. This amounts to approximately Kcs500 million.

These tasks are demanding but feasible. It has been shown that expenditure of power and material in our production, in spite of some improvement, is still higher than elsewhere. We have to concentrate the attention of everybody involved on utilizing this reserve, develop the financial autonomy of enterprises and inside the enterprises, improve the norms of consumption of raw material and materials and also direct in this way the utilization of the latest findings of science and technology. An important factor for the utilization of these reserves is to direct the initiative of the working people towards saving more than the planned amount of power, fuel and metal to the tune of a half of a percent, as has been proposed by the bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

We are counting on a growth in production of work in excess of a half of a percent, as proposed by the bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

We are counting on a growth in production of work in excess of the growth of the average wage. This is also reflected in a planned drop in labor unit cost of 0.81 percent, which amounts to saving Kcs1.4 billion. Fulfillment of these tasks demands better organization of work, fluent running of production, consistent utilization of working hours, and improvement of the rate of output, in particular by strengthening the differentiation of wages in relation to the concrete work results. The growth of work productivity ought to create prerequisites for releasing personnel for the service sector, where development lags behind need. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL VIEWS 1983 AGRICULTURAL PLAN

AU082038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Next Year in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] The tasks set for agricultural production in 1983 are, in view of its development this year and the still palpable effects of last year, highly demanding. This is so because the entire planned 2.7 percent growth of gross agricultural production, compared with the final results expected for this year, is to be ensured essentially through the development of plant production, which is to grow 5.6 percent compared with this year's results.

The basic task will be to achieve the planned production of 11 million tons of grain crops. The same production volume was planned for this year as well but the result is some 7 percent short of the target. The conditions that have been created for next year's harvest are more favorable, not only because the winter grain crops have been sown in time but also because the planned wheat sowing area has been exceeded by more than 100,000 hectares.

The second important task will be to ensure, by all means available, further progress in the production of fodder crops. It is still true that our agriculture can never have enough fodder, especially from the viewpoint of its quality and protection against losses of all kinds. The fact that this year again some 1 million tons of fodder have been devoured by flames does not testify to adequate care for that which is most precious for agricultural production. The financial compensation provided by the state insurance agency can never make up for the actual production loss.

The plan foresees considerable growth in the production of rape. The expansion of the sowing area has established the necessary prerequisites. However, in this connection it is necessary to draw attention to the fact for hardly any other crop do good yields depend so much on effective protection by means of agrochemicals against diseases and vermin. Skimping on herbicides and pesticides means having to spend many times more on importing oil-bearing seeds for meeting the needs of people's nourishment and the national economy.

As for technical crops, the flax production plan must be regarded as the most demanding one. Even though we have plenty of suitable areas and experience in cultivating this sole domestically grown textile crop, every year we have to import considerable volumes of flax stalks. The planned 37 percent production growth must be ensured consistently. With respect to the production of sugar beets and potatoes, the plan reckons with a production roughly on this year's level. However, attention must focus on more effective utilization of the harvest than has been the case this year.

The 1983 plan envisages putting into use some 44,000 hectares of drained land and 18,500 hectares of irrigated land as well as building small water reservoirs and fish ponds and regulating of small streams. Deliveries of industrial fertilizers remain essentially on this year's level, but the proportion of their individual components is being somewhat altered in favor of nitrogen.

The food production plan foresees a Kcs2,5 billion growth in gross production and a 3 percent growth in market deliveries from agriculture's funds, compared with this year's results. In connection with the reduced consumption of meat this year, there have been increased sales of flour and flour products.

A similar situation may be expected next year as well: It will be fully met by this year's harvest of grain for the food industry's use. The plan provides for ensuring per capita consumption of 80.3 kg of meat.

Next year's tasks are not easy and simple for neither agriculture or the food industry. They require a lot of dedicated and honest work, initiative and responsibility at all workplaces. Even though weather conditions will have a not negligible impact on their fulfillment the tasks are realistic.

PITRA OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS FOR 1983

AU121509 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Report on a speech by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra, delivered at a regional aktiv in Cejkovice on 8 December 1982, attended by personnel and officials from parts of South Moravia]

[Excerpts] By an active approach to the realization of the measures worked out by the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, a number of serious problems have been successfully overcome and progress has been made in the fulfillment of the program of the 16th congress. Various changes are being carried out in the structure of agricultural production. We have embarked on the course of better utilizing and improving the land fund. The strained situation in the fodder base has been -- on the whole -- successfully overcome. Measures aimed at handling resources better, especially as regards conservation of motor fuels, have been satisfactorily carried out. However, the results achieved constitute only the first step toward restoring the dynamism of agricultural production.

Despite the planned lower tasks of the animal production sector, the gross agricultural production will increase by more than 1 percent this year. Its plan will be fulfilled by about 99 percent. The entire increment is being achieved mainly by plant production which, compared with last year, will increase by 9 percent. Its volume will be about 2.5 percent greater than in the hitherto most successful year, in 1978 and 1980. Good results have been achieved in sectors which were weak spots for a number of years. This applies especially to sugar beet and fodder production. Sugar beet production and procurement plans have been fulfilled by more than 104 percent, thanks largely to the South Moravian Region. Fodder production fully covers needs and makes even a certain degree of stockpiling possible. Of course, the considerably varying results which are being achieved in different regions remain a problem. Compared with the past, the production of fruit and vegetables has increased considerably. From the statewide point of view, the grain harvest was less successful. Not everywhere were results achieved such as those by the South Moravian Region. Plan fulfillment fell more than 700,000 tons short of the target. As regards rape, the result was very unfavorable, and also the potato crop was less than satisfactory. The planned volume of animal production will be fulfilled by 101.8 percent. Compared with last year, above all as the result of reduced pig production, the index will be less than 96 percent. In view of conditions, especially the greatly reduced resources of concentrated feed, this result is undoubtedly positive. We have succeeded in reducing de facto consumption of concentrated feed by 230,000 tons. That, however, had a negative impact on the intensity of animal production.

In the majority of regions the increment in the number of cattle and the milk yield dropped. The insufficient quantities of concentrated feed showed most markedly in these sectors. However, despite this development the decisive tasks of production for the market, with the exception of milk procurement, will be fulfilled. But also in this sector the situation has markedly improved of late. The shortfall, which in September amounted to almost 70 million liters, will be reduced to 20-25 million liters by the end of the year. The Czech Socialist Republic has conditions for making up that shortfall.

We have achieved all these positive results in agriculture and the entire national economy despite the fact that the conditions for our work have been even more complex, especially in the sphere of external economic relations. In addition to the embargo on imports of technology there is the tough financial and credit discrimination by the Western banks. The customs and import barriers continue growing. All this has only one objective: to subvert the socialist system, weaken the unity of our camp and complicate the economic situation of the socialist countries.

The problems which have existed during the year with the supply of some dairy products are known. Despite that, compared with last year, an additional 5.7 percent of butter and almost 7 percent more cheese were delivered to the market in the first 9 months of the year. Temporary problems, which had to be resolved through foreign trade, occurred in the supply of vegetable fats and sugar. Compared with last year, 9.2 percent more vegetable fats and 17.5 percent more sugar have been delivered to the market thus far. It has been estimated that the per capita sugar consumption will increase by 5 kg this year to a record high of 42kg. There is no need to stress that this is at variance with the principles of rational nutrition. The Christmas market will be a great test for production and trade. We can state with certainty that the supply of food products will be better than in the comparable period in past years. In December, compared with the same period last year, we expect larger deliveries, especially of dairy products. The situation with poultry is good. Deliveries of freshwater fish are sufficiently ensured. The deliveries of cheese in December will be 6 percent higher than last year. As for cream and whipped cream, despite the unfavorable supplies in October and November, their deliveries in December will be at last year's level. The improving procurement of milk also creates a better situation for the beginning of next year.

BRIEFS

NATIONALITIES ISSUES -- A 2-day discussion "on research into the development and rapprochement of nations and nationalities in the CSSR in the stage of building an advanced socialist society" opened in Vestec near Kamyk on 7 December. The discussion, sponsored by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, is attended by Academician Zdenek Snitil. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

INDUSTRIAL ROBOT PRODUCTION DATA -- By 1985, the CSSR is to manufacture about 3,000 robots and positioning devices [manipulatory] and by 1990 "at least" 13,000 of them. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 82 p 4 AU]

SLOVAK HOUSING CONSTRUCTION -- A total of 185,000 apartments are to be built in Slovakia in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, including 87,500 cooperative apartments. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

ARMENIAN CULTURE MINISTER -- Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak received his Armenian counterpart Gurgen Arakelyan in Prague on 7 December. They evaluated the results of the festival of Soviet dramatic arts now underway in the CSSR and discussed preparations for a similar festival of Czechoslovak dramatic arts to be held in the USSR next year. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES JOINT FORCES COMMANDER KULIKOV

LD141605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Dec (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council, received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who is at present in the GDR, for a talk.

During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed fraternal greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated. There was an exchange of views on the activity of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Erich Honecker and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov expressed their deep concern at the peace-endangering policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming on the part of the United States and NATO. They agreed during their exchange of views that, in view of the machinations by the agressive imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO states, a high degree of vigilance as well as further efforts to consolidate peace and the people's security are necessary.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of complete identity of views, were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and Col Gen Fritz Streletz.

Also present were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army, Army General Ivan Shavrov, and commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev.

SCHUERER, KOSTANDOV TOUR FACTORIES 14 DECEMBER

LD142350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 14 Dec (ADN) -- The 31st meeting of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation continued its work on Tuesday with talks in combines and factories. The chairmen of the two sides of the commission -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- as well as other members of the commission visited the Schwedt paper and cardboard plant and the mother plant of the petrochemical combine in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk.

At the paper and cardboard plant, they discussed the introduction of a process control system. During the talks at the petrochemical combine, the implementation of a government agreement with the USSR that envisages the joint development of a procedure for manufacturing microbiological protein was analyzed.

Leonid Kostandov said that the increasingly closer integration of the GDR and USSR economies not only serves to increase the two countries' economic performance capabilities and thus the capabilities of the community of socialist states but represents an important factor in their efforts to preserve peace.

GDR-USSR SOCIETY ELECTS NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

AU111644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship elected Heinz Kuhrig as secretary general. The Presidium expressed thanks to the previous secretary general, Kurt Thieme, for his work of many years. Kurt Thieme will take over another executive position.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT USSR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

DW092146 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] The GDR Ministry of National Defense today commemorated the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR with a festive ceremony. Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and a delegation of this group led by him were given a cordial welcome. Following the GDR and USSR anthems Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, took the floor.

[Begin Hoffmann recording] The social progress that our century has given mankind is inseparably linked with the existence and development of the Soviet Union as well as with the struggles and victories of the Soviet people. Imperialism would long have unleashed a third world war if the vigorously growing economic and military power and the political influence of the Soviet Union had not prevented it from doing so. In decades of hard struggle the Soviet Union has paralyzed the military superiority of U.S. imperialism and achieved a strategic balance which forces NATO strategists to use caution in handling their nuclear weapons. [end recording]

On behalf of the members of the group of Armed Forces in Germany Army General Mikhail Zaytsev expressed thanks for the congratulations on the anniversary of the Soviet state. He pointed to the close friendship between the peoples of the USSR and GDR and said the brotherhood in arms between the soldiers of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army were an essential condition for the reliable protection of peace and socialism.

FDGB EXECUTIVE BOARD DISCUSSES TASKS, RESULTS

LD092344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- The balance drawn up by the fifth SED Central Committee Session is a tribute to the 9 million trade unionists of the GDR for the fulfillment of the 1982 economic plan. This was stressed in Berlin on Thursday at the third FDGB National Executive Committee meeting which is taking place under the leadership of its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The National Executive Committee's report stressed that the resolutions of the 10th FDGB Congress proved to be correct in practice. This is borne out by the result of the socialist competition, which has resulted in industrial combines being 1.9 days ahead of plan. The results for the year ending are a solid basis for the fulfillment of the even greater tasks of the Karl Marx Year 1983, Horst Heintze, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, said. He also said that in trade union work participation in the struggle for the highest productivity, efficiency and quality of work as well as the further planned improvement of working and living conditions will continue to be firmly linked.

The session will continue on Friday.

KRENZ ADDRESSES FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD110002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- In 1983 the youth of the GDR will assume important economic tasks and intends to continue to prove itself wherever decisive work is done for the implementation of the eonomic strategy of the eighties. This was stressed by Egon Krenz, chairman of the FDJ and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting of the FDJ Central Council in Berlin on Friday. With the economic initiatives of the FDJ in preparation for the congress of the working youth in April 1983 an effective contribution toward enhancing labor productivity has to be made, Krenz said.

Egon Krenz and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy premier and minister of science and technology, presented the youths with 12 tasks from the science and technology state plan. FDJ members from all areas of the national economy have solved more than 70 such tasks during the last 18 months.

Egon Krenz said in his speech that the members of the youth organization intend to turn their traditional Whitsun meeting next year once again into platforms of the resolute struggle against the NATO missile decision. The highlight is to be a peace meeting in Potsdam which will end with a rally in Berlin, the city of peace.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM EVALUATES CC SESSION

AU140955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Dec 82 p 2

[ND report: "The Armed Forces' Responsibility for Protecting Peace Is Growing; Collegium of the National Defense Ministry Evaluated Fifth Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On Friday the collegium of the National Defense Ministry, under the chairmanship of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, evaluated the fifth session of the SED Central Committee. Participating were members of the Secretariat of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] as well as other generals, admirals and officers of the NVA, GDR Border Troops and Civil Defense.

In the report Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, underscored the assertion of the Central Committee session to further purposefully pursue the main task in its unity of economic and social policy as the mainstay of all politics and to resolutely oppose the attempts by imperialism to make the socialist countries shoulder the effects of its own crisis.

The combat programs adopted at the beginning of the new training year as well as the multifaceted individual obligations assumed by Army members, Border Guards and civilian employees are proof of their firm affinity with the Marxist-Leninist party and of the determination to do everything possible to strenthen socialism and to reliably protect it militarily.

Karl Marx Year, Colonel General Kessler pointed out, is a worthy occasion for undertaking even greater efforts to enhance fighting strength and combat readiness. It is important to educate all members of the NVA, the Border Troops and the GDR Civil Defense in the spirit of the founder of the scientific concept of the world of the workers class becoming strugglers who are imbued with the communist spirit and militarily capable. In this way the class and arms alliance with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies will be further deepened.

In his closing speech Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann referred to the growing responsibility of the socialist armed forces to prevent the dangers of war and ensure a lasting peace. The course of total confrontation embarked on by the United States and other NATO states is aimed at military superiority, he said. This is a futile attempt by imperialism, acting from the position of strength, to make war against the Warsaw Pact states feasible and winnable and to destroy socialism. This adventurism prompts us to be most vigilant. The military-political situation is creating constantly increasing tasks related to protecting the socialist gains. Army General Hoffmann termed as the most important criterion of the leadership activities of commanders, staffs and political organs the implementation of the training plans with a high degree of quality day by day, week by week, and month by month and the achievement of a noticeable increase in fighting strength and combat readiness.

PEACE POLICY STRESSED BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

AU131521 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 82 p 5

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "'At present there is no more important task for the peoples than to ban the danger of a nuclear war and to permanently guarantee the fundamental human right to a life in peace and security,' the GDR Committee for Human Rights stresses in a declaration on the 34th anniversary of adopting the UN human rights declaration."

The declaration demands the renunciation of the planned deployment of the new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe and protests against the recent MX missiles program of the United States.

"The GDR committee assesses the unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union to not be the first one to use nuclear arms as a historic deed for preserving peace and protecting human rights." The committee reaffirms its solidarity with all anti-imperialist movements struggling to secure peace and the national and social liberation of their peoples. In the GDR the peace policy of the state and the desire for peace of the people are one. There there is full employment and social security."

Supported by Catholics

AU140939 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Dec 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Christian Ethics Require Deeds for Socialism: Eichsfeld Catholics for GDR Peace Policy"]

[Summary] "On Friday Catholic personalities of Eichsfeld emphatically endorsed the peace policy of their state. Our socialist state, which makes peace the basic principle of its policy and which consistently advocates preserving and consolidating it, also obliges us, together with other Christians and non-Christians, to perform a service for peace because there is no responsibility for peace outside this world, it is said in the statement of 80 members of parish congregation councils, church leaderships and other Catholics. It was adopted at a conference of the bezirk working group of the National Front in Worbis."

In the opening speech Otto Hartmut Fuchs, chairman of the Presidium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, stated that "a man of good will today decides to make a commitment to peace." In their speeches in the discussion, Kirchganderen Parish Council member Ewald Lippolt, Erich Tham, lecturer at the Leinefelde Parish, teacher Walter Hornung, and certified engineer Otto Diderich of the Heiligenstadt church leadership affirmed that the basic principles of Christian ethics not only agree with political action for socialism but simply require political deeds.

CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS DISCUSSED AT DEFENSE SCHOOL

AU111618 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Eisenhuettenstadt (ADN) -- In perparation for the 25th anniversary of civil defense, the volunteers and members of civil defense will struggle for a high readiness to perform their formations with new activities. Lt Gen Fritz Peter, head of the GDR Civil Defense, reported on this at the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirke Civil Defense School on Wednesday. Working people from all social fields prove themselves in civil defense through training, cleanup operations following accidents, training exercises as well as in emergency aid in calamities. A salvage and repair formation from Zwickau has called for a contest in the 1982-83 training year. It above all wants to again achieve the highest level of readiness to perform.

CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS ENDS IN BERLIN 9 DECEMBER

AU131522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Wolfgang Spickermann and Bernd Grabowski report on Seventh Congress of Historicans in Berling 6-9 December]

[Summary] Berlin -- "With the concluding address of Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the subject 'History and Present' the 4-day Seventh Congress of Historians ended in Berlin on Thursday." In his address Kurt Hager paid tribute to the work of the association and discussed the process of revolutionary changes since the time of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The participants in the congress adopted a greetings message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in which they vow to even more comprehensively make use of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin in the ideological conflicts of our time.

Professor Heinrich Scheel reported on the research on German Jacobinism and discussed the works of Marxist authors on that subject. The heads of the 12 working groups reported before the plenum that the discussions of Tuesday and Wednesday were marked by a high theoretical level and that tasks for the Karl Marx Year were discussed.

AXEN, OTHERS AT U.S. ENVOY'S FAREWELL RECEPTION

AU131658 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the departure of Herbert S. Okun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the GDR, a reception was given in Berlin. The invitation of the ambassador was honored by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member; candidate members of the Central Committee Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee, and Egon Krenz; as well as by Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of the political and social life of the GDR. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR.

BUDAPEST POLICE SEIZE ILLEGAL PRINTING PRESSES

LD142146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The chief Budapest police authority has carried out an investigation into offences against the regulations concerning printing presses during which duplicators possessed in violation of the law and writings prepared without permission were confiscated. Those responsible for duplicating these works were reprimanded in accordance with the provisions of the law and confiscation of the objects seized has been initiated.

DAILY WARNS 'INTERNAL OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM'

AU141258 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Dec 82 p 7

[Peter Renyi article: "The Game Is Not Played for Peanuts"]

[Excerpt] It is time to clarify something in connection with the internal opponents of socialism, parimarily with regard to their "status."

What I mainly have in mind is this: People who still acknowledge that they are against "power" per se are extremely naive and gullible and they have only ideals, conviction and morality on their side, in contrast to the men of our society, the supporters of the government, who also possess all kinds of means of power and coercion. Let us not acknowledge the moral standing they claim for themselves, alleging that they are engaging in combat only with their ideals, naked and unarmed. Let us not acknowledge it, because it is not true; it is not good faith or malevolance that is decisive, but facts. Whether they like it or not, they have arrayed behind them a vast arsenal and extraordinary power — with its economic, political, military and propaganda apparatus -- that is the entire antisocialist and anticommunist potential and reserves of the West.

It has long been the strategy of imperialist centers to support in various ways elements of erosion and disruption, opposition groups and organizations, and trends that propagate the bourgeois political system and bourgeois nationalism within socialism. One might say that this is a natural concomitant of the struggle of the capitalist system against socialism. However, since anticommunist propaganda also urges using means of economic pressure to that end, the application of sanctions, the imposition or termination of embargos and the delivery or non-delivery of foodstuffs, and since it urges that this should be considered, among other things, even at armament talks, and that this should be a criterion of their readiness to discuss arms limitations, then there can ultimately be no question of the internal opposition presenting itself as a moral factor independent of any power and standing above the political struggle.

There are probably differences among them as to who welcomes this support and who does not, among those who regard themselves as dissenters, among those whom this support suits, and those whom it does not, but there are none with regard to the fact that no matter what their intentions are, they in fact prescribe their true status. They are linked to powers whose magnitude is by no means irrelevant, to forces that, to expand their own sphre of power, do not shrink from inflicting serious damage on the peoples concerned.

To make this clear, for once, it must be bluntly declared: The game is not being played for peanuts. And to make it more clear: For the anticommunist instigators no price is too high -- for it must be paid by our peoples -- to boost the prestige of a handful of dissenters.

Still, what position is being adopted by the dissenters, who are supported by those quarters in this way? Either they reject and object to this support as unsolicited patronage, and protest and struggle against it, and, if they do, they can no longer act as they have been doing; or they are objectively in cahoots with it, and then they should bear the odium of it. Let everyone be aware that the endeavors of the obdurate antipeace groups lend authoritative emphasis to their gestures that are passed off as humanitarian and nationalistic ones. Let us not permit them to play the role of meek propagators of ideals, to put on the affected airs of "champions of truth" remote from any power.

Let me repeat: It is possible to be cast unwittingly and unintentionally in this role through mental blindness or lack of experience. However, as the saying goes, intentions are not voted on. What is decisive is the end result, the effect. This warning can be addressed to several people. Once they have crossed the Rubicon that separates a critical intellectual approach from hostile political activity, let them consider the path they have chosen, what course they are travelling, and where.

COMMISSION REVIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD142052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Summary] The people's control commission for Budapest met today and reviewed the results of the investigations carried out this year. At the majority of Budapest enterprises, management, technological development, and productivity have improved only slightly, and is not sufficient to regain a balanced economy. Material and energy saving activities are also not effective enough. Supplies of commodities to the population improved a lot in the first half of the year, but difficulties arose in the second half. There have been shortages in washing and dishwashing chemicals, paints, and because of the lack of packing materials also in diary products, and cooking oil. Certain construction materials such as tiles and other roof-covering materials were in short supply, as was the case with the supply of therapeutical equipment. The commission also investigated the situation regarding educational equipment supplies to schools, which have recently improved. In connection with council dwelling management, the commission criticized bureaucracy.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW 12-14 DECEMBER

LD142004 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 14 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai stayed in Moscow from December 12 to 14. He met Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Aleksey Antonov, Ivan Bodyul, Ziya Nuriyev and Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Konarev, minister of railways, and other Soviet personalities. His talks centered on timely issues of bilateral relations and tasks of developing the two countries' cooperation. Jozsef Marjai and his counterparts held comprehensive consultations on world economy and socialist integration.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR RECEIVED BY GROMYKO

LD101008 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 9 (MTI) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and Soviet foreign minister, met Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the ambassador's request. The discussion was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two politicians discussed issues of Soviet-Hungarian relations and some topical problems of the present international situation.

PAPER CONTRASTS U.S., USSR MISSILE PROPOSAL

AU141634 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Endre Szalipszki article: "Intermission at the Geneva Talks: At the Half-Way Mark, During the Time Out"]

[Excerpts] Events have accelerated in recent weeks. Deliberations and discussions with great impact on the fate of the world have taken place, and important statements have been made. It has emerged from them that we can hardly expect an alleviation of international tension in the near future. The Madrid meeting, a "barometer" of the European atmosphere, shows that we can hardly expect a successful conclusion this year. An intermission has been called at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks, the discussions on the so-called Eurostrategic nuclear weapons, and the reduction and limitation of strategic weapons systems will be continued only at the end of January or the beginning of February.

Let us look first at the topic of European nuclear weapons. It has been unequivocally established at NATO deliberations following one another in recent days: Pershing II and cruise missiles will be deployed in Western Europe next year if the Soviet Union does not change its stance -- that is, if it does not accept Reagan's zero option, which would be clearly to its detriment. As is known, this makes a cancellation of the December 1979 NATO decision contingent on a withdrawal of all already-installed Soviet medium-range missiles.

At the same time the United States would not even hear of an inclusion of its forward-based missiles in the course of the talks, although the existing Soviet missiles are intended precisely to "contain" those missiles. Nor does it consider the British and French assault [scapasmero] forces, which are being increasingly strengthened and modernized, although they, too, are aimed at the East. The Soviet Union's endeavor is logical when it tries to induce its negotiating partner to develop a joint Western quota with respect to "Euromissiles."

It was not accidental that the APN news agency made it known in an extremely resolute tone the other day that the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the vicinity of Soviet air space "would inevitably create a situation that would call for an immediate countermeasure by the Soviet Union...because the missiles can reach the territory of the Soviet Union extremely rapidly, if such a conflict began for any non-military reasons, because of the extraordinarily short time available for a warning, a counterstrike would be the only possibility -- there is no alternative. It must be added that the counterstrike would be aimed not only at the launchers, but also at headquarters, communications centers, and arsenals, many of which, as is known, are located in the vicinity of densely populated areas of West European countries." These are tough words, to be sure.

We can turn here to the issue of strategic weapons. Essentially the "Euromissiles" count as strategic ones from the Soviet Union's viewpoint because they constitute a direct threat to the Soviet Union's intercontinental missile bases. Thus, the Pershing and cruise missiles complement the nuclear force of the United States and, therefore, represent a threat.

The Soviet Union's sensitivity is justified also because its strategic force is made up decisively of land-based ballistic missiles. In contrast land-based missiles make up only one -- less significant -- element of the U.S. strategic triad. If we look at the U.S. President's proposal with that in mind, it emerges that, should the plan of reduction pressed with regard to strategic missiles be accepted, the Soviet Union would again be in a detrimental position.

Reagan takes one factor of parity -- the missiles launchable from land of which the Soviet Union really has more -- out of context. At the same time he does not say a word about the strategic air force and the submarine-based nuclear forces, although in these areas the strike force [utoero] of the United States surpasses that of the Soviet Union.

The MX program also illuminates the camouflaging nature of the U.S. "disarmament" proposals. And, incidentally, Washington intends to use it as a basis for bargaining in Geneva. The point is, how can one speak of a reduction of land-based missiles and warheads when, at the same time, the deployment of 100 intercontinental missiles, each of them equipped with 10 warheads, is being planned? What is more, with the "dense" basing mode and the intention of making verification more difficult -- through camouflaged launchers -- the Washington administration would unequivocally violate the SALT treaties. Moreover, the creation of the new weapons system would call forth -- and the Soviet minister of defense made no secret of this in a statement he made to TASS at the beginning of the week -- the buildup of a Soviet missiles system with similar parameters.

The will of two sides is needed for success at the talks. However, thus far, Moscow's significant announcement of relinquishing a first nuclear strike, unilateral moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles, and proposal to freeze nuclear armaments have been made in vain. For the time being sober-minded partners are still lacking.

That is where we are now, at the half-way mark, during the time out between two rounds of the Geneva talks.

MSZMP DAILY CENSURES PCI DOCUMENT'S CONCLUSIONS

AU141428 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Jeno Farago article: "On the PCI Congressional Document"]

[Excerpts] In the recently endorsed political document of the PCI Central Committee, which is to be submitted to the 16th party congress scheduled to be held in March next year, the chapters devoted to changing the present Italian social system and the future of socialism could be expected to be of the greatest interest, but they are inciting the most disagreement.

The premise of the chapter entitled "The Prospects of Socialism" runs as follows: Despite great ideological, political and restorative efforts, capitalist society -- even in the industrially most advanced countries -- has landed in such a profound crisis that it has lost its validity as a "recommendable social model." According to the document this is the source of the new phase of the struggle for socialism in the world, in which that struggle is closely interlinked with the undeveloped countries' struggle for liberty, justice, and technological and cultural development. The document adds, however, that in the new phase one must "advance beyond" the "models" of socialism accomplished to date (it is common knowledge that such models do not exist -- editor) and beyond the experiences of both the Social Democrats (who have not accomplished socialism anywhere) and the socialist countries.

We have always recognized our Italian sister party's right and, indeed, duty to elaborate its own specific path to socialism in accordance with Italy's specific historical and social circumstances. This does not preclude, but even presupposes a critical consideration of the social countries' experiences to date, paying attention to their positive and negative lessons. However, it is one thing to assess lessons and quite another thing to state categorical and generalizing conclusions that arise from an insufficient consideration or downright disregard of the socialist countries' specific historical, developmental, and present circumstances.

How else could we explain the document's allegation that "the momentum of the historical experience of socialism represented by the political, state, and ideological model accomplished in the Soviet Union is exhausted?" On hearing this thesis, the question inevitably arises: How is it possible that the Soviet Union, even in a phase of an alleged "exhaustion," is capable of simultaneously responding to the military and economic challenge of the extremist circles of U.S. imperialism, of maintaining the military balance of power, and continuing rapidly to develop the branches producing consumer goods? By doing so, incidentally, not only does it guarantee the preservation of world peace, but, among other things, it also creates the possibility for the West European countries to pursue policies and economic activities that are more independent of the United States and based on greater autonomy and a continuation of the East-West dialogue, which is so important from the viewpoint of world peace. Is there not a contradiction here between the reality and the theory about "exhaustion"? Not to mention the fact that, in judging the viability of a socialist "model," the indexes of a people's unity, political-moral maturity, and assumption of selfless internationalist sacrifices are no less important than the economic indexes.

An additional proof for the development capability of the socialist countries is the propensity to make timely changes and introduce reforms. It is a fact that new requirements do arise in the socialist countries and inflexibility to a new situation can result in rifts and tragic crises. However, one cannot disregard the efforts made precisely to overcome negative phenomena in the socialist countries, which, incidentally, the document criticizes when dealing with a "third path." (We note: We would have liked to have read in the document more not only about what the "third path" does not mean, but also what it really does mean, beyond "economic democracy, self-administration, and democratic programming.")

Nor can one disregard those endeavors and reforms of the socialist countries that are permeated precisely by the spirit which is formulated in the document, as a requirement, as follows: ".... The struggle for socialism does not advance unless it is accompanied by the ever-increasing prevalence of democracy." Strengthening the democracy of state life, decentralization, the expansion of independence in the management of the national economy, the democracy of public life, the development of the election system, and the varied nature of cultural life are not merely endeavors in the socialist countries, but, each country can show results according to their endowments and possibilities, and considerable efforts are being made for them to advance on this path.

To be sure the CPSU and the Soviet state leadership are taking steps in this direction with the responsibility and prudence to which the extremely important role they occupy in the world obliges them. The Italian press itself has given wide publicity to the latest Soviet pronouncements and programs. Suffice it for us to refer to the latest speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. According to this, Soviet economic policy intends to ensure a more rapid development in the coming years by enhancing enterprise independence in order to stimulate quality, productivity, initiative and enterprise. Agriculture and the industries producing foodstuffs and consumer goods, which are precisely intended to ensure a further improvement of the living and working conditions of the Soviet people, will be emphasized in the development.

The seemingly almost dogmatic insistence on the thesis about the "exhaustion" of momentum involves the danger that it could conceal actual changes and it undermines confidence in the socialist countries' ability to develop and to introduce reforms -- sometimes belatedly and, in some cases, unfortunately, at the price of upheavals. The existence of both dangers can be seen in the political document's statement on the Polish situation, for this is in fact nothing more than a reiteration of the relevant part of the January 1982 Central Committee document -- 1 year later.

According to this, the state of emergency "has aggravated the situation with the risk that there will be no way out of it." Contrary to this the Polish events are showing the generally known signs of a consolidation in the economy, the isolation of extremist forces, a normalization of life in every respect, and progress in the direction of national unity.

Together with our Italian comrades, we have passed through the historical stages of the worldwide development of the contemporary workers class and the liberation and emancipation of peoples and their struggle against imperialist endeavors of a new colonialism, and, together with them, we have passed through the difficult periods of the personality cult and the cold war, crises, and indeed, tragedies. In the meantime, simultaneously and in spite of them, socialism has become a world system and a force without which the PCI document could not speak today of a timeliness and feasibility of a transition of a historical era.

KOROM LEAVES FOR GREEK CP CONGRESS IN ATHENS

LD132136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 82

[TExt] Mihaly Korom has left for Athens. The member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee is to take part in the 11th Greek Communist Party Congress which opens tomorrow.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL -- Dr Ferenc Turi, our country's ambassador accredited to the Kingdom of Nepal, has presented his credentials to Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra, the king of Nepal. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Dec 82 p 8 AU]

NEW EGYPTIAN ENVOY -- Dr. Abd al-Mun'im Ahmad 'Tiq, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Hungary, paid introductory calls to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 14 Dec 82 LD]

WARSAW RESTRICTS U.S. SCIENCE, CULTURE CONTACTS

Official Communique 14 Dec

LD141920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Here is a communique of the Polish People's Republic Government which has been passed on by PAP:

In his speech on 3 December this year, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, depicted the essence of the U.S. sanctions and drew attention to the impermissible interference by the United States in Polish domestic affairs. At the same time he gave notice that should activities of this kind be continued, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic would be compelled to make appropriate decisions.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration took this announcement lightly and, what is more, is intensifying still more the actions that strike out at the interests and sovereign rights of Poland. Flagrant manifestations of this are the proclamation and statement made 10 December by President Ronald Reagan on the so-called Day of Solidarity With the Polish Nation and on the prayers for Poland on 12 December; the resolution of the U.S. Senate initiated by Senator Charles Percy on 10 December; the report by the U.S. President on the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe from 1 June to 30 November 1982, passed on to the U.S. Congress; and also the increased aggressiveness of the broadcasts by the U.S. radio stations VOA and Radio Free Europe.

In view of the above actions and in accordance with the announcement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in his speech 12 December this year, the government of the Polish People's Republic has decided:

First, to revise the scope and procedures for scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States. As is well known, the U.S. Government has unilaterally introduced far-reaching restrictions on scientific exchange, such as refusing to sign the agreement between the Government of Poland and the United States on scientific cooperation and its financial basis, which was initialed in 1981; suspending financing for trips by scientists within the framework of programs sponsored by the joint Marie Skladowska-Curie Fund; refusing to implement the agreement on cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the National Scientific Foundation of December 1981; permitting the expiration of the intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation of 1972 and of the agreement on scientific cooperation between the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency; restricting the functioning of the Joint Committee for Cooperation in Medical Sciences.

The discriminatory moves against the Polish People's Republic, and the campaign conducted in the United States against Poland also affected cultural cooperation, causing our presence in the United States to be significantly limited. The fact that the special services of the United States on more than one occasion have abused scientific and cultural cooperation for the goal of penetration and subversion also deserves condemnation.

Taking into account the circumstances mentioned, the Polish side is compelled to take steps to protect the political, scientific and cultural interests of Poland, including the interests of the security of the state. It has been decided to break off all forms of scientific and cultural cooperation with USIA and with all other U.S. Government agencies which conduct anti-Polish activity;

To introduce a special procedure for considering all invitations, offers of grants and training periods [stazy] connected with these forms of scientific and cultural exchange which will continue to be maintained;

Second, to introduce visa restrictions, and particularly to suspend the issue of visas to any representative or employee of any kind of the USIA or its bodies;

To consider all visa applications from the United States with special attention to the interests and security of the state.

In the sphere of visa policy, the Polish side is taking into account the fact of the practice for many months now by the United States of considerably restricting all varieties of political contacts.

All the abovementioned decisions will be binding on all the relevant ministries, institutions and individuals.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic once again stresses that the entire responsibility for the deterioration of relations between Poland and the United States lies with the U.S. side, which has been conducting a persistently anti-Polish policy for a considerable time.

Commentary Blames Reagan

LD151149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many years ago, the notion of cold war was crossed off our current vocabulary. It has little resonance for the young, but the old remember. At that time, an iron curtain separated two worlds: a war of words was waged across it in which the Western subversive radio stations played a particular role. A lot has changed since then despite the fact that the anti-Polish clamour on the airwaves never ceased. Step by step, for many years, the process of normalization proceeded in Europe and the rest of the world. The door of economic technological and scientific cooperation was opened; and the initiatives of the socialist countries -- of the Soviet Union in particular -- halted the tempo of the arms race imposed by imperialism.

Although there was no shortage of difficulties in this process of normalization of East-West relations when one considers those difficulties from the present-day viewpoint, one can state that the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. President represented a particular moment in the normalization process. President Reagan's statements, without precedent in international relations; the insistent and relentless interference in the internal affairs of other states, of which Poland is a particular example; Reagan's consistent aspiration to unleash a further stage in the arms race; and the cutting of the threads of cooperation with the socialist countries complete the picture. President Reagan was kind enough to term 12 December a day of prayer for Poland. If one takes a look at the set of successive sanctions against Poland by the administration, listed in the Polish Government communique, nothing more remains to be done but to recall the old Polish proverb: He has rosary beads around his neck and the devil in his heart [modli sie pod figura, a diable ma za skora].

TV NOTES SENATOR PERCY'S SOLIDARITY DAY APPEAL

LD092214 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Never does a week pass without the U.S. administration undertaking anti-Polish actions. The doings of the White House are also imitated by the politicians connected with the Reagan team. Lo and behold, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, has put before the Senate a draft resolution relating to Poland. In its turn, the Senate appeals to the President of the United States to proclaim a day of solidarity with Poland.

So there will be yet another spectacle in the anti-Polish political and propaganda campaign: First the TV show, then speeches loaded with invective, now a whole day. In Washington, one can see [words indistinct] further actions against our country. This time Ronald Reagan preferred to organize support among the senators. It's more comfortable and practical that way, especially since these actions are being intensified, as one can observe, parallel with the normalization of the situation in Poland. And the goal is, as ever, the same: the Washington offensive against the socialist countries.

PAP: SENATOR DOLE'S 13 DEC REMARKS 'UNBECOMING'

LD141640 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 14 Dec 82

[By PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 14 Dec -- The American press of Monday carried reports on the Sunday TV speech by Gen. Jaruzelski on the front pages. Spokesman for the White House and the State Department declared that the government was studying the speech and would comment later.

The view could be heard in Washington political circles that changes taking place in Poland will not, at least for the time being, greatly influence President Reagan's and the U.S. Government's unfriendly position towards Poland. One should not expect any relaxation of economic sanctions against Poland in the coming days. It is expected that if such moves are taken, they will come not earlier than in the opening months of next year.

On Monday, the conservative right wing in the U.S. Congress spoke up on Poland. Sen. Robert Dole and members of the leadership of AFL-CIO staged a press conference on Capitol Hill during which the senator offered his assessment of the situation in Poland and the present moves by the authorities, alleging that "martial law has been made part of everyday Polish life and Polish civil law." He was critical of all the laws passed by the Polish parliament this year and said the Sunday speech by Gen. Jaruzelski brought nothing new to the Polish realities.

Senator Dole said what was unbecoming for the U.S. administration to say so quickly. (A spokesman for the State Department said the speech and the meeting of the Polish parliament will be thoroughly studied before an official position is taken.) He and Congress do not have to abide by diplomatic rules or appearances. Without giving it a thought, without any analysis and, let us add, without knowledge of the subject, he rejected Polish efforts aimed at normalization of life and work in Poland.

Thus the hoolabaloo about Poland inspired by right-wing political circles is not abating and will most likely continue in the immediate future. The present decisions of the Polish Sejm and government are bing attacked, and the decisions to come will be attacked in all likelihood. They will, because they do not suit the interests, appraisals and expectations of the Washington ruling circles.

SEJM COMMISSIONS BEGIN POST-SESSION WORK

Martial Law Bills Considered

LD142032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Immediately after the conclusion of the Sejm's deliberations, the Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and of Legislative Work met in a joint session to begin work on (?two) laws: updating the law on special legal regulations in the period of martial law, and on special legal regulations during the period of suspension of martial law. The commissions started to examine individual articles of the draft laws.

Martial Law Amendment Adopted

LD151024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work have held a joint session to consider the draft laws amending martial law. Following discussions, a draft of the amendment of the law on the special legal regulations in the martial law period was adopted. It envisages that in proportion to the consolidation of social order, public order and harmony, the Council of States, after a submission from the Council of Ministers, may suspend [za wieszic] martial law. The Council of State may also restore the previously suspended martial law or some of its rigors. The Sejm deputies also analyzed the proposed detailed regulations that are to be in force during the period of martial law suspension. Zygmunt Surowiec was elected deputy rapporteur.

14 Appointed to Commission

LD141524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 30th Sejm session will take place on 18 December. In the final point of the agenda, the Sejm appointed 14 new members of the Socioeconomic Commission, a consultative and opinion-giving organ attached to the Sejm. Thus the council now numbers 108 members.

WALESA SUMMONED BY PROSECUTOR; FUNDS INVESTIGATED

NC151400 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa was today summoned to the Gdansk Public Prosecutor's Office for questioning on "money matters." The leader of the banned Solidarity independent trade union federation refused to answer an initial summons. He received a second one at noon today, ordering him to report to the public prosecutor at 2 pm local. At 1:50 pm however he had not left his house, which is under police surveillance.

Yesterday, PAP news agency reported that the government's financial watchdog committee has accused Solidarity Gdansk branch of violating financial regulations. PAP said entire responsibility for the alleged irregularities lay with Solidarity regional leadership. Mr Walesa was chairman of the Gdansk regional branch of the union.

Mr Walesa's summons comes on the eve of a peaceful demonstration, called by Solidarity's underground leadership to commemorate the workers killed by police in the Baltic riots of December 1970. The leadership has urged on Poles to turn out in large numbers for the demonstration, at which Mr Walesa plans to speak.

Warsaw TV Reports Investigation

LD141944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The Gdansk office of the Supreme Chamber of Control has investigated the management of funds originating from members' subscriptions, donations and revenues from various events and publishing activities acquired by the Gdansk executive of the former NSZZ Solidarity. It has been established that there have been many irregularities. Many instances of unjustified expenses, infringement of financial regulations, and keeping records in such a way as to provide opportunities for abuse were discovered; in particular, irregularities as regards the payment of advances, failure to account for sums received, as well as accounting advances not supported by documents.

There have also been abuses in the production and distribution of various union publications. Union means were used to finance, among other things, publications about Lech Walesa, a movie about Anna Walentynowicz, and for organizing the festive of the so-called Genuine Song. Many irregularities, pointing to the possibility of abuses, were brought to light during investigations of records of gifts made in the form of hard currency. The question of costs incurred in relation to numerous trips abroad are not fully clarified.

Members of the regional executive of the former NSZZ Solidarity are responsible for the revealed irregularities.

LE MONDE PUBLISHES BOTH WALESA LETTER VERSIONS

PM141333 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Dec 82

[Unattributed report: "Mr Lech Walesa's Letter to General Jaruzelski"; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] We are publishing below the letter which Mr Lech Walesa sent to General Jaruzelski on 4 December. After the real text we give the truncated version of the document that circles close to the government distributed last week.

The Real Text

Lech Walesa
Gdansk-Zaspa
17d Pilots' Road
4 December 1982

Dear General,

The announcement of the end of martial law prompts me to write to you again. This is certainly not the time to go back over the problems and events of the past years. It is, however, a valuable opportunity for an open approach to the future in order to demonstrate the real hope for an improvement. The population greatly needs that hope. It is primarily by the effort of the whole of society that the present deep crisis can be overcome. It is also vital to obtain foreign aid which is at present suspended for political reasons. The revival of social effort and the strengthening of Poland's position in the world are only possible by rebuilding mutual trust between society and the government. It is necessary to take the August 1980 agreement as a basis for attaining that objective. Since martial law was introduced both the government and you yourself have stated several times that there can be no return to the situation before August 1980. The only way of arousing hope and contributing to social stabilization is to meet the people's expectations.

That requires first a general amnesty for the people sentenced under martial law for their trade union activities and for protest actions. I naturally presume that, in keeping with the laws, the tenor of which was explained to me before my release, all the internees will automatically be released as soon as martial law ends. Second, the reinstatement of the people fired during martial law for their trade union activities or even merely for their membership of the trade union. This problem (of the firings) has a very broad social dimension and is causing a great deal of bitterness and painful wounds. Third, as regards the trade unions, it is necessary to break the present deadlock by a return to the principle of pluralism.

It is clear to all those who are not closing their eyes to reality that the working class has not accepted the solutions now being implemented and we will not get far without the working class' acceptance. It is by moving in these directions that it would be possible to open the door to a real social accord. I am prepared to take part in the effort to attain this goal. Nobody needs to make gifts to anybody else and nobody needs to get down on their knees to ask for accord, because if you are concerned about the country's welfare, accord is a necessity. Anybody who is concerned about the country's welfare must surely be open to accord.

Signed: Lech Walesa.

And the False Text

Dear General,

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE END OF MARTIAL LAW PROMPTS ME TO WRITE TO YOU, GENERAL. This is a valuable open approach to the future, giving hope for a gradual improvement. THE POPULATION GREATLY NEEDS THAT HOPE. IT IS PRIMARILY BY THE EFFORT OF THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY THAT THE PRESENT DEEP CRISIS CAN and should BE OVERCOME. In order to achieve that there is no longer any room for quarrels and divisions in Poland. THE REVIVAL OF SOCIAL EFFORT AND THE STRENGTHENING OF POLAND'S POSITION IN THE WORLD ARE ONLY POSSIBLE through increasing trust, including society's trust in the government. Those who can only poison the situation do not understand that. The accord must be given a real and living content. I am prepared for that task. It is necessary to overcome mistrust and bitterness. The only means of awakening hope is to contribute to social stabilization and meet these expectations.

This requires:

1 -- An end to the illegal activities which are poisoning the situation and for all the militants who have adopted the erroneous course of conflicts with our state -- the only one we have -- to come out of hiding.

2 -- For the composition of the Patriotic Movement for National Accord to be expanded to all sincere responsible people concerned about Poland;

3 -- For all the former Solidarity members who followed me to be guaranteed a place in the new independent and self-managed trade unions, acting in accordance with the Constitution for the good of the workers and without any petty political spirit. Unless the working class, organized in this way, supports the government, we will not get far. IT IS BY MOVING IN THESE DIRECTIONS.... (The final lines are identical to the real text. The sentences lifted verbatim from Mr Walesa's real letter are printed in italics -- LE MONDE editor's note)

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REJECTS RUMORS OF CHRISTIAN PARTY

AU141158 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentary signed "(X)": "Ignorance"]

[Text] Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski is a "nonparty" man, "although he is loyal to General Jaruzelski." This very "nonparty" vice premier "has recently met with representatives of the Warsaw diplomatic circles" and "has given them to understand" that a "Christian-Democratic party" is to be established in our country.

These two items of information supplied this month to THE LONDON TIMES by its Warsaw correspondent are perhaps quite revealing, but have a certain crucial defect: They are not true.

Anyone who reads the Polish press (at least the reports on the PZPR Central Committee plenums) knows that Vice Premier Obodowski is a PZPR member.

Nor is it true that Vice Premier Obodowski met with deplomats. And as for the stubborn rumor in the West that there are plans to set up a Christian-Democratic party in our country, we know for certain that no such plans are entertained by any bodies of power or any other bodies. In addition, the postcouncil decisions of the church, which have been confirmed by numerous statements by Paul VI and John Paul II, oppose the establishment of religious parties. The pluralism of views in the social sector, which the Polish church has invariably advocated, does not apply to party structures.

The thing is that not only has Vice Premier Obodowski not said anything on this subject, despite the allegations of THE TIMES, but the truth is quite different as well.

By the way, if ZYCIE WARSZAWY had written, for example, that Mrs Thatcher is a Catholic of Irish origin, there is no doubt that London would suspect us of more than ignorance.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION DECLARATION SIGNED 10 DEC

AU140913 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Cooperation of Organizations -- A Condition For the Political Unity of Youth"]

[Text] On 10 December a declaration of the principles of cooperation among socialist youth unions was signed in Warsaw. The document was signed on behalf of the association of Polish students by Cezary Drosczcz, chairman of the association's Chief Council; on behalf of the Polish Scout Union by Ryszard Wosinski, head of the union; on behalf of the Rural Youth Union by Franciszek Szklennik, vice chairman of the union's National Administration; and on behalf of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth by Jerzy Jaskiernia, the chairman of its Main Administration.

Leszek Miller, the head of the PZPR Warsaw committee's team dealing with youth affairs, was present.

The declaration expressed the resolute desire to develop continued and mutual cooperation whose goal is the enrichment of ideological values, the increase of People's Poland's material resources and the creation of conditions which ensure young people their due position in the affairs of the country. The Association of Polish Students, the Polish Scout Union, the ZMW, and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth also express their desire to construct a political unity among young people in all social groups and circles, stating that this unity's foundation is the socialist and constitutional order of the state, the nation's revolutionary and democratic traditions, and the historical output of progressive social movements, particularly the leftwing youth organizations.

The document confirmed the ideological bonds and partnerlike programmatic assumptions of socialist youth unions with the party as well as their acknowledgement of the party's leading role in the building of socialism. Youth unions are also inspired in their activities by the output and experiences of the ZSL and the SD. The declaration puts emphasis on the fact that leading Poland onto the road of development is dependent to a considerable degree on the younger generation's civil coresponsibility. A symptom of this coresponsibility is a participation in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which is a young Poles' right as well as duty.

Mutual cooperation, says the declaration, can be achieved only by displaying good will, observing equal rights and parity and by not abusing the powers of the statutory authorities of all organizations.

The coordination of activities, exchanges of experience and the alignment of joint positions can be fully possible only in an atmosphere of mutual respect, and if the achievements, traditions and peculiarities of every organization are taken into account. Socialist youth unions also recognize that the implementation of the principles of mutual cooperation demands the creation of a permanent institutional forum, which will come about through positive decisions made by the authorities of statutory unions.

WARSAW REPORTS PROGRESS OF UNION REGISTRATIONS

LD142308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The voivodship courts register 60-119 new trade unions every day. Up till yesterday 1,288 unions have been registered. The greatest number, 103, are in Katowice Voivodship; 59 in Zielona Gora Voivodship; and 57 in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. Submitted applications are beginning to conform to legal regulations and this is speeding up registration proceedings. At present about 1,500 applications are being considered by courts. Some of them, however, are not complete.

LABECKI, GDANSK WORKERS CRITICIZE WALESA, PARTY

AU141420 Warsaw SZTANDER MLODYCH in Polish 10-12 Dec 82 p 3

[Ewa Grunert article: "PZPR-82 -- Hard Road to Better Things"]

[Excerpts] When August 1980 began and the eyes of all Polish people were directed at the Gdansk shipyards, few persons realized what an avalanche of events was to descend on the country quite soon. Looking back, party members admit that such organizations as Workers Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and the Confederation for Independent Poland were known to them through slogans and not through actual activities. It is true that at party meetings party members continued to ask who was in charge of these organizations, but in most cases such questions were dismissed by a wave of the arm because there was no cause for concern on account of some insignificant groups of the fringe of society.

"It turned out that just these apparently insignificant groups of people were excellently prepared," Kazimierz Bachorski, foreman in the C-5 shop and party member since 1964, said. "I do not believe that such a resilient organization as Solidarity was produced out of a hat. And why did Walesa take over and no one else? I was furious that the chairman of the strike committee was not a worker from our shipyards. I was astonished that Walesa knew that he had to come to us on that very day and at that very moment." But why did most workers back Walesa and not Labecki?

"This is not an honest question," Jan Labecki, first secretary of the Gdansk shipyard PZPR committee, responded, annoyed. "We began with a different base. We had the burden of the past and the specter of a crisis, for which we were responsible, to bear. Walesa was pushed up by the wave of protests and emotions and by the principle that everyone was to be believed except the PZPR because it was all the party's fault."

At the same time, Solidarity was a new force, one that showed that it was capable of fulfilling Gierek's promise about work-free Saturdays, compensatory allowances or paid maternity leave. The shipyards shop party organizations also fought for these concessions.

"People said that if Solidarity was able to obtain so much then it was worth staking on it," Tadeusz Szymaniak, secretary of the shop party organization in the W-3 shop, said. "What counted was not the strike methods but its results."

"From the very beginning of the new trade unions, cooperation in our shop was very good," Jan Dziewaltowski, secretary of the shop party organization in the C-5 shop, said. "There were no divisions here and people did not say: This is mine and that is yours. We tried to implement only those proposals that would put our shop in the best light. There were no malicious leaflets here slandering the party. Although a breakdown in our cooperation began to show after 6 months, we knew that this breakdown was coming from above and not from us."

Following the ninth party congress, the ways of the party and Solidarity -- although never quite identical -- began to separate, and accusations began to be hurled against the plant committee and against higher party authorities. The poster with a fork and knife was the turning point.

"Solidarity's noisy propaganda did not allow us to reflect about the aims and achievements of the ninth party congress," Jan Dabkowski, secretary of the shop party organization in the K-3 shop, said. "It was even difficult to contact certain party members. Some members surrendered their party cards, explaining that the congress had not improved things but had made them even worse."

"Thanks to democratic principles and thanks to the efforts to correctly present our future, the ninth congress caused the KOR, the Confederation for Independent Poland and part of the Solidarity leadership together with advisers to launch a sharp attack," Henryk Kaminski, ideological secretary of the plant committee, said. "This conflict was most pronounced in propaganda, in all its forms. Because of the ideological values of the congress program, this attack was launched against the party."

Evaluating the introduction of martial law in political terms, most party members admit that the events of 13 December 1981 had to take place. They were a shock, but not as great as one would have thought. At the same time, some party members believe that something much worse has happened. A large majority of the shipyard workers belonging to Solidarity have completely lost confidence in the party. Complaints have been heard that the old methods are in vogue again and that the party is trying to impose its views by force. "You failed before so now you are changing your tack," workers said. Party members began to be frightened by the drawings of the gallows and by the obliteration of their names with paint displayed outside the housing blocks.

"Party members were afraid of the colleagues they talked with because these colleagues became brusque and hostile," J. Dziewaltowski said. "We had no arguments to refute the general charge that everything was going back to old times. And yet we had strong arguments."

"We elected secretaries to the plant committee, but only one first secretary has stayed at his post until now," Jan Kozbial, foreman in the C-5 shop and party member since 1964, said. "Were these secretaries bad secretaries and were they unable to cope with the course of events and this situation? Why is it that we do not know of many things that take place in our own backyard?"

"All these are symbols, which are not true," Jan Labecki commented. "These are slogans for the internal and external opposition. It was necessary to repair what was bad, and this was the reason for the general willingness to participate in the renewal within and outside the party. I was and am for renewal and agreement. Like every honest party member, I am scared of attempts to go back to the old track. At the same time, I am now a firmer realist than I was in August of 1980. I have more experience, I participated in the work of the Politburo and was able to study the facts and setups."

Party members think that it will take years for the PZPR to regain its credibility and trust, and that the situation of the sixties and the seventies, when the voice of the party really counted, will not return so quickly. The mass of the work force is hermetically closed. It is difficult to overcome this barrier of indifference, but not -- it should be stressed -- of hostility.

The 2 days of strikes on 11 and 12 October of this year cost the shipyards Z160 million. The political-economic leadership decided to militarize the shipyards.

"This was not done without reason," J. Labecki explained. "During the 2 days of strikes we issued a mass of appeals and addresses and had many talks to explain the position, but all to no avail. Groups of careless young people organized marches within the shipyards. Were we to let this continue so that workers would go home without money? That would have caused a strike. We must be responsible in our actions. In such a case it is impossible to separate politics from the worker's pocket. I was for militarizing the shipyards. There must be no anarchy."

The interest in trade unions in the shipyards is minimal, although the internal broadcasting system publicized the organization of the initiating group. Even those who are willing to set up new trade unions are afraid of pressure from the community.

Not one application for admission to the party in the shipyards has been recorded for several months now. J. Dabkowski thought that this was because young people are interested in material stabilization, but at present admission to the party involves only duties without any material benefits. The other reason is aversion and the a priori negative attitudes.

One of the crucial reasons for young people's departure from the party was Solidarity's great vital force. This new trade union of mainly young people pressed relentlessly ahead and did things in grand style. At the same time, the party lacked this drive and faith in its own strength.

Only a naive person will think that the community of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk feels negative about everything that has taken place since 13 December 1981. Divisions were, are and will be there, but what matters is that the voices advocating commons sense and rejecting emotions are in the majority. The atmosphere in the shipyards is not being as intensely aggravated as before although complete stabilization is still far off. The struggle was too sharp to have ended overnight. Party members admit that many problems have still not been solved.

"People have the right and are right to demand that accounts be settled with the guilty, but why do they clamor for Gierek's head and not Walesa's?" J. Labecki opined. "Walesa did not cause the crisis, but he intensified it because he was the head of the trade union and approved of the strikes. We continue to accuse each other, but we are all working badly and are plunging and plunging into the crisis. Whom will we accuse? No one cares a whit about things in his own job, and waste is still spreading."

"It is difficult to unambiguously define the party's position in the shipyards," J. Labecki lamented. "There are many party members who are still completely lost and are unable to find themselves. There are also those who are committed and determined. No one asserts that we are not participating in an acute political struggle, although perhaps this is not as obvious as in 1981. It is true that the opposition continues to paint the gallows and to plant leaflets, but this is less and less frequent. It would be better for most party members not to treat the opposition the way they did at the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982.

The roots of the opposition have been cut, and the opposition itself has made many errors. There is no community that will let itself be swept up by some group that has no program. The fact is that the opposition relied on the base created by the errors of the power apparatus but had no regard for our national interests in trying to win. If -- as a party -- we do not know how to fight or have no arguments, this does not mean that this has weakened us. The party's strengthening also depends on the market situation and on the party's ability to act in agreement with the ninth congress decisions. Regaining trust means attending to people's interests on a day-to-day basis. In time we will also attract young people. We will try to supply an accurate evaluation of the party in our shipyards at the accountability conference, which will take place at the beginning of December."

LUBLIN, LOMZA WKO COMMITTEES VIEW PUBLIC ORDER

LD110036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Voivodship defense committee [WKO] sessions continue to concentrate on the most important matters connected with the processes of stabilization and normalization in progress throughout the country and in individual regions. The Lublin WKO conference has discussed the results of inspections carried out by military regional operational groups. It was stated that in comparison with the period preceding the declaration of martial law, the sociopolitical situation, as well as the state of law, order and discipline in the parishes and towns of this region have visibly improved. A significant improvement in comparison with the more recent past was also noted.

A WKO session in Lomza assessed the state of public order and security in the region as well as implementation of tasks in the struggle with manifestations of economic and social pathology. The speed with which citizens' complaints and motions are dealt with and ensuring of direct contacts between the authorities and society were also discussed.

MILEWSKI, CZYREK ATTEND JUSTICE WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD132008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] An ideological conference of employees of the Administration of Justice has been held with the aim of improving the cadres. There was a discussion of the tasks linked with the emergence from the state of martial law. The draft of the new law on the system of general courts was also discussed. PZPR Central Committee Politburo members Miroslaw Milewski and Jozef Czyrek met the participants in the conference.

FORMER SOLIDARITY DEPUTY TRIAL CONTINUES

LD141420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The trial of Piotr Bednarz, former deputy chairman of the Lower Silesia Regional Board of NSZZ Solidarity, was resumed today before the Wroclaw Voivodship court after 1 week's break. Let's recall that the indcitment accuses him of continuing union activities and of organizing and leading illegal strikes and protest actions. The defendant stated today that he did not plead guilty and started submitting explanations in which he characterized his activities extensively. The trial is proceeding under the summary procedure.

'ILLEGAL' ORGANIZATION 'LIQUIDATED' IN GDANSK

LD141912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The Security Service of Gdansk Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters has liquidated an illegal organization called "Workers' Regional Committee." The organization produced, printed and distributed hostile leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest. Five people have been arrested and an investigation is now in progress.

NOVEMBER STATISTICS SHOW INCREASED PRODUCTION

LD122230 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec -- A communique issued by Poland's Main Statistical Office (GUS) today said that November was the fourth consecutive month in which the value of sold production by the socialized industry was higher than in the analogous periods last year. Mining and processing industries' outputs were also higher. The purchase of heads of beef and pigs was higher than last year while the purchase of poultry and eggs ran low.

For the second month in a row, the basic production of the construction and assembly enterprises was higher than in the same periods last year. Despite some improvement, the realization of the yearly housing targets is markedly behind schedule.

Exports to both the ecialist and capitalist countries had a remarkable increase. The market supply covered the ration card demand, but shortages of other goods -- mainly industrial commodit'es -- stayed on.

In November the value of sold production of the socialized industry was by more than 8 percent higher than in the same month last year, the mining industry by 12 percent and the processing industry by almost 8 percent. All sectors of industry had higher output than in November last year.

The dynamic pace of production in November further cut the output decline over the period of January-November to 3 percent from 4 percent over the period of January-October this year comparing to last year. But in comparison with the respective period of 1979 the slump was still considerable and amounted to 15 percent.

Over eleven months of this year the mining output grew by 10 percent on the respective period of last year. The output of the processing industry was down 4 percent but many sectors show an upward trend close to last year's figures.

The purchase of animals for slaughter in November was up 21.8 percent from the analoguous month last year -- the purchase of beef cattle was nearly 80 percent up while that of poultry five times lower. The purchase of eggs in November was 26 percent down and milk 0.3 percent down in comparison with November of 1981.

In November Poland's socialized housing commissioned 12,400 flats of 61.6 percent more than in November last year. In the period of January-November 18,100 flats (15.68 percent) fewer were commissioned than in the respective period last year. This year's tasks spelled out in the government programme were realized in 66.4 percent.

In the period of January-October the socialized enterprises (except agricultural) earned a financial surplus of 1,046.7 billion zloties.

In November Poland's export rose by 33.4 percent with import dropping by 2.5 percent in comparison with the same month last year. Over January-November exports were higher by 8.9 percent and imports lower by 11.4 percent than in the respective period last year. The value of export to the socialist countries was 431.0 billion zloties in the period of January-November while import from these countries amounted to 470.2 billion zloties -- that is more than in the period last year. The value of export to the capitalist over the same time was 387.8 billion zloties, with import amounting to 277.6 zloties. In November the average pay with compensation benefits (without compensatory allowances for family members) was 13,924 zloties in industry -- 63.4 percent more than in November last year, and 12,076 in processing industry -- up 57.7 percent. The population's overall incomes amounted to 337.6 billion zloties in November -- up 62.8 percent from November 1981.

ARMY DAILY TERMS WESTERN ECONOMIC LINKS 'TRAP'

LD132140 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 13 Dec 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Dec -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today published an article discussing exploitation by the United States of economic relations with other countries as an instrument for furthering its political aims. Excerpts follow:

"We must realise the bitter truth that events in our country have become some sort of a godsend for President Reagan's administration. In view of Poland's situation in Europe (?and her) significance for the security of the Soviet Union, as well as because of the crisis situation, Poland, in the understanding of the Washington administration, is suited better than any other country to be the detonator of a policy of confrontation calculated to win an edge over the Soviet Union.

"It is a bitter paradox that Poland, objectively the biggest, after the Soviet Union of course, link of the security system in central-Eastern Europe with the largest ("human") and economic potential, is now its weakest link. (?Not only) our difficult economic situation and social tensions but also a wanting sense of the reason of state [words indistinct] sections of the Polish society are responsible for the fact that definite circles in Washington have concluded that we could be useful as a 'card' in a large game for winning world supremacy by the United States."

"The crisis in Poland, especailly its exacerbation as a result of imposition of economic sanctions, will be used in the anti-communist propaganda announced by Reagan as crown proof to testify to the so-called non-reformability of socialism and failure by that system to meet the challenge of the contemporary world."

"Sentimental declarations filled with feigned concern over the development of the Polish society and a semblance of relief aid combined with all-out economic restrictions aimed against the entire Polish economy were supposed to bring about a lowering of production and a further material degradation of Polish society.

Two fundamental conclusions must be drawn from the bitter lesson the West is teaching us. First, that economic cooperation and trade with the capitalist states, and the United States in particular, so vigorously developed over the past decade, can prove a dangerous trap leading to almost colonial-type dependence, with credits representing by far the most dangerous sort of trap.

"Second, it is high time for us all to realize that our country is paying such a high price, among other things, also because for the United States and the West generally Poland has always been and remains only a function of its policy vis a vis the Soviet Union and the entire socialist system being only a 'card' in that game. Other than that, our fate is totally indifferent for the so-called West. The sooner and the more Poles realise this bitter truth, the easier and quicker shall we reach understanding among ourselves in our own home," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

MALINOWKSI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, BEGINS TALKS

LD150046 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 14 Dec 82

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw (name indistinct)]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec -- A Polish delegation, led by the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Central Committee chairman and Vice-Premier Roman Malinowkski, arrived in Moscow today.

Talks between the [words indistinct], chaired by Vice-Premiers Roman Malinowski and Ziya Nuriyev, were held at the Kremlin also today. The talks dealt with an exchange of information [words indistinct] agriculture in both countries and actions taken in the USSR to impelement the resolutions of the CPSU CC plenum held in May 1982, which adopted the USSR's Food Programme till 1990 as well as on preparations for a joint plenum of the PUWP CC and ZSL CC on agriculture and food economy in Poland.

The talks also centered on directions for expanding present and long term cooperation from the point of view of specialization and coproduction aimed to solve key issues of agriculture and the food complex. Forms of organization to serve bilateral (?and comprehensive) cooperation were also discussed.

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION STRESSED

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on 'Advantages'

AU141444 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Henry Chadzynski article: "Reorientation, But What Kind?" -- first installment]

[Excerpts] During the crisis, interest in foreign trade matters has increased considerably. Although one has to look for the causes of our economic crisis above all in the mistakes made in economic policy and in the inefficient way the country's domestic economic system functions, the main blow has been dealt from outside the country. There has quite simply been a shortage of import resources, mainly supplies from the capitalist countries. A drastic decline in production has occurred because part of our production potential could not be exploited owing to a lack of necessary supplies from abroad. Thus, Poland's economic difficulties and the fact that the crisis has been protracted is directly connected to a major extent with the situation in our foreign trade, but the conclusions drawn do not always fit reality.

Who Is Turning His Back?

During our crisis, the importance of trade with the Soviet Union as a stabilizing element in the development of our economy has made itself clear. This importance has not always been properly assessed in the past. But when times are difficult, it becomes clear that Soviet supplies are practically the only, most reliable external source of strength for our economy, regardless of how our partners at home are discharging their economy, regardless of how our partners at home are discharging their duties. These mutual economic relations which shape our current trade exchange, involving at present over one-third of our foreign trade, are worth stressing. It is worth repeating, although it has been written many times, that about 73 percent of our purchases from the USSR consist of raw materials. We pay for these raw materials by supplying completed goods, which comprise about 86 percent of our exports to the USSR. One must realize that many of the industrial goods produced in Poland and exported to the USSR would not have been bought in such quantities on other markets. This scale of Soviet orders has made it possible to develop extensive serial production for export and to introduce a stable development policy without fear of a sudden decrease in orders as a result of drastic changes in the current state of affairs, which are always a thorny problem in trade with foreign countries.

Where Is It Profitable For Us?

It is also true that during the period when Soviet aid for the Polish economy was the most tangible, our trade connections were attacked the most vehemently and there were many accusations and insinuations leveled against them. A lot of rumors and insinuations concerned the profitability of our trade exchange in particular.

However, the truth is that whatever the currency in which we calculate our exports and imports, we could buy more necessary goods from the USSR for every Z100 worth of products exported there than from the West. A hundred such export zloties enabled us to buy 37 kg of crude oil from the USSR, whereas we could only have bought 12 kg form the West. We bought 238 kg of iron ore on the Soviet market, but we could only have bought 75 kg on Western markets. This is also because a system of flexible price is in force within the CEMA framework, which, in the case of raw materials, slow down the effects of changes occurring on world markets. The price we are paying for many raw materials is quite simply lower than they would be on West European markets or on the American market, thanks to the system of settling accounts which is in force. In 1981, a ton of Soviet crude oil cost us R92, whereas a ton of crude oil on the world market amounted $250. This year, a ton of Soviet crude oil costs R115, whereas the world price is about $224 per ton. One could give more such examples. But the extent of our advantages is not only determined by lower raw material prices, but also by the fact that we are selling more processed products to the Soviet Union than to Western markets. This is also why we have a higher profit margin, because of processing.

Need To Pay Debt

AU142120 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Dec 82 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski article: "Help in Need" -- second installment]

[Excerpts] Last September the central planning bodies of Poland and the Soviet Union completed their consultations on the preliminary principles of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation in 1983. The Soviet Union's agreement to maintain an excess of our imports from the Soviet Union over our exports to it is of capital importance for our economy, for this agreement means that our economy will actually have received credits on favorable terms. At the same time, help in terms of hard currency (about $40 million) was confirmed. This currency will be used to pay for the import of materials for our shipyards, for the cooperative supplies of the automobile industry and for the production of paints and varnishes.

The decision to reduce the export of traditional market articles worth R280 million from Poland to the USSR is of importance for our domestic market. These articles include clothing, knitwear, footwear, medicines, sewing machines and lighting equipment. The export of these articles will be replace by the export of other goods, including coal. At the same time, the USSR agreed to increase its supplies to Poland of iron alloys, chromium ore for the production of chemical fertilizers, natural gas and aluminum. In return, Poland promised to restore the traditional supplies of coal and copper.

We must realize that the years of our crisis are years of our increasing debts not only in the West but in the USSR, and that one of the prerequisites for an advantageous trade with this country in the future will be an export policy that will enable our industry to export enough to pay up our debts and to finance our increased imports.

From the mid-seventies our country has been facing the question of how to cope with the increasing negative balance of payments. The USSR granted us long-term loans at low interest rates to make good this negative balance (the sum total of these loans granted in 5 years was R720 million). Our payment obligations have now increased because of the breakdown in our exports last year. This year our exports to the USSR have been restored to a great extent. But, while programming the country's development, we must reckon with the need to promote a pro-export policy in many branches of industry that would enable us not only to pay up our debts in the West, but also to earn enough money from our exports to the USSR to meet our obligations there and to ensure the necessary Soviet supplies.

This will be possible only if we are able to acquire the skill to adequately meet the priority needs of the Soviet Union. Only then will we be able to regain our position in this great market, which is extremely valuable to us. This is an important task, primarily for processing industries, especially for the machine building industry. We should hope that the understanding and good will with which our Soviet partners responded to our needs will make it possible to work out long-term important economic links, especially cooperative links. However, it is our enterprises that should take the initiative. If they want to secure opportunities for development in the years ahead they must make credible offers, which will guarantee that, after a period during which we will have regained our strength, we again become an attractive partner.

USSR Overfulfills Deliveries

LD150056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is meeting this year's trade obligations to Poland with a surplus. This concerns both basic raw materials and market goods, including foodstuffs. From a summation of Soviet export deliveries up to the end of November, it emerges that we have often received more goods than the trade agreements envisaged. For example, deliveries of tea amounted to more than 3,000 tons. This is 300 tons more than planned. Deliveries of cheeses also show a surplus of 7 tons. Deliveries of canned fish have been met in full, to the amount of 965 tons. Deliveries laid down in the plan for the 11 months of radio sets, color TV sets, portable black-and-white TV sets, movie cameras and still cameras have been implemented 100 percent.

In the sphere of raw materials supplies to our economy, increased supplies of natural gas, which reached more than 101 percent of the planned amount, were of special significance. Supplies of petroleum, diesel oil, gasoline and other petroleum products similarly exceeded 100 percent. In the sphere of ferrous raw materials, the plan has been implemented in more than 98 percent. However, in the case of the most important supplies of iron and other metals to our metallurgical industry [word indistinct] the plan has been exceeded by several percent. Implementation of planned supplies as regards agricultural fertilizers, cotton, paper, cardboard and also other raw materials for our industry, looks similar. Only deliveries of some spare parts for machinery and means of transportation will be completed in the first months of next year.

COOPERATION WITH CEMA EVALUATED, PRAISED

PAP Report

AU131404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Council of Ministers at Work -- Progressive Stabilization -- Status of Master Artisans -- Pensions and Annuities for Miners -- Cooperation With CEMA Countries"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers examined issues of cooperation with CEMA countries and with other foreign countries in the completion of projects in Poland.

The country's economic situation makes it necessary to curtail the investment program and to maintain a low profile in investments in the next few years. Many projects were stopped in 1980-81, but in view of the fact that large funds had been frozen through such stoppages, CEMA countries were invited to help complete some of the stopped projects. The talks with these countries have produced some positive results. The USSR has expressed its provisional readiness to participate in completing 10 projects, Hungary in 15 projects, Romania in 5, Bulgaria in 5 and the CSSR in 17 projects.

The Council of Ministers decided to continue negotiations with the socialist partners to ensure that stopped projects are resumed and laid down the principles of conduct when jointly continuing the construction of these projects.

Mikolajczyk Article

AU131424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk article: "Partnership Tested by Life"]

[Excerpts] We have seen this year a considerable invigoration of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA members. This has been a natural phenomenon because the reasons for our talks and decisions to expand our economic cooperation with these countries have been Poland's present difficulties and their international background.

This invigoration increased considerably after Comrade W. Jaruzelski had talks with the socialist leaders in Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Sofia and Bucharest. The commentaries on these visits stressed the fact that they had reaffirmed the socialist leaders' complete understanding and support for our country's efforts to solve our own problems. The visits also constituted the promise that new forms of cooperation and assistance to alleviate our difficulties and to stem production slumps would be promoted.

The necessary reorientation in our economic cooperation with foreign countries toward stronger economic links with the USSR and other socialist countries will require certain structural changes in Polish industry and in the industries of our partners, which is a question of time. Knowing that the full results of such a maneuver will not be immediately apparent, we want to tap those reserves of cooperation that are available now.

It is worth pondering where the Polish economy would be today if we were outside the structure of economic cooperation with CEMA countries. After all, the import of basic raw and other materials from the CEMA areas, especially the supplies of Soviet crude oil, gas, ores and cotton, have been one of the pillars of our industry for a long time now. This pillar did not budge 1 or 2 years ago, although the political opposition, supported by the Western subversive centers, made every effort to undermine it. Another thing: A large part of the Soviet supplies is financed by very favorable loans, which will begin to be repaid after 1986.

Cooperation with the partners who are genuinely interested in our country's renewed strength and the plans we are jointly forging in this respect will be very useful for us and for the entire socialist community. This principle is the basis of our mutual economic relations and is a compass in Warsaw's economic dialogue with the capitals of our allies and friends.

DAILY LAUDS 'LAW OF SEA,' SCORES U.S. ACTION

AU141305 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 5

[Wojciech Pomianowski commentary: "The Law of the Sea"]

[Text] The last stage of the Law of the Sea Conference is taking place in Montego Bay on Jamaica. This longest conference of the United Nations is to be wound up next Friday by the signing of the International Law of the Sea Convention, which has been under consideration of representatives of 157 states for the past 9 years. The opposition of some countries, including especially the United States, against this convention does not detract from the importance of this great event.

The convention has, above all, great practical significance. It regulates the principles of the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans and the exploitation of their riches, which the convention regards as the "common heritage of mankind." It regulates important matters such as freedom of navigation, principles of scientific research and of protection of the natural environment, extent of territorial zones (12 nautical miles) and economic zones (200 nautical miles), and fishing issues. These matters are most important from the viewpoint of the world economy and international trade. They create conditions for avoiding many potential conflicts.

The significance of the convention is also supported by the fact that it is almost a model example of reconciling the most varied interests of almost all the countries in the world. This is of enormous value for the developing countries, for example, for which the convention will have created prospects for a more equitable economic and legal order in the world. As the Algerian representative in Montego Bay said, the convention will have implemented the principle of democratization of international relations. He added that this democratization should be applied to the North-South dialogue and to other dialogues.

A decisive majority of the participants, including the socialist countries, in the Montego Bay conference has given full support to the convention, but the United States is one of the countries that oppose the convention. The U.S. argument is that the convention has made inadequate allowances for the interests of large international corporations, which continue to exploit the seabed riches. The absence of the U.S. signature on the convention does not wreck the achievements of the conference's work in the past 9 months, but it will certainly make the implementation of the convention difficult.

U.S. FISHING SANCTIONS CAUSE $80 MILLION LOSS

LD122130 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec -- The Polish Government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA printed a comment on the U.S. fishing sanctions against Poland, saying that "Ronald Reagan's sudden decision, which forced our fleet to leave U.S. fishing grounds, had no precedent in international relations.

Director General of the Maritime Economy Office Marian Fila said:

"It had a number of negative effects on our fishing economy which eventually hit mainly at the Polish society and, directly, at several thousand Polish fishermen and their families.

"Indeed, the effects of the American restrictions have been responsible to a certain extent for the slump in fish supply for the market.

"In 1982 the Polish fishing fleet has been denied the possibility to net 180,000 tons of fish off the North American coast... More precisely, it means the loss of some 35 million dollars from the failure to meet our commitment to export fish fillets to the U.S. It means the loss of 30,000 tons of fish products for the home market and the loss of 23,000 tons of fish meal.

"The losses suffered by the Polish fishing economy, and actually the unattained but planned effects, are really pretty high. We are evaluating them at the total of some 80 billion dollars."

But Marian Fila said that "this is only one side of the bill. The (Polish) fishing economy has not been and is not helpless about the American sanctions.

"Our fleet was moved from American fishing grounds to other regions. The moving however made us lose 920 fishing days in which our boats could net some 45,000 tons of fish worth about 20 million dollars.

"As the recent months proved the American sanctions did not make our fishing economy suffer losses that could not be redeemed, though certainly this would not be possible in 1982.

"The resulting situation compelled us to move our fleet to new fishing grounds -- sometimes more distant ones, and to seek simultaneously new directions of international cooperation. As a result of these steps we have a real chance to increase fish supply for the market by some 20 per cent next year.

"We are for the development of normal advantageous fishing cooperation with all countries. We hope that our cooperation with those who today are feeding us with sanctions will also come to this platform in the future," said the Maritime Economy Office director general in RZECZPOSPOLITA.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS USTINOV'S TASS INTERVIEW

AU131520 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Dec 82 p 5

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "A Harsh Reality"]

[Text] Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet Union defense minister has recently issued two statements, one in a TASS agency interview and another addressed to the aktivs of the Moscow Military District, confirming the Soviet Union's pledge to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. He justified this statement by the defensive nature of Soviet military policy. He added that in its talks with the United States, the Soviet Union consistently strives to reduce the level of military confrontation on the basis of parity and equal security.

The threat of war and the threat of aggression is the harsh reality of our time, according to D. Ustinov. It dictates the necessity to consolidate the country's means of defense, especially since the United States is endeavoring to disturb the actual equilibrium of the strategic forces and of the forces in Europe.

Examples of this are only too well known to us. There is no need to remind ourselves of them since we speak of them every day. However, whenever a defense program is embarked upon by the United States, the old argument about Soviet arms supremacy and U.S. weakness goes into circulation. Suitably twisted data is brought up from the archives to back up the thesis of the President or his defense secretary.

The statements of the Soviet defense minister that "we are increasingly doubting the sincerity and earnestness of U.S. efforts to achieve an accord acceptable to the two sides during the Geneva talks" have their political significance. Such is the appraisal of the talks to date on the limitation of Eurostrategic weapons as well as a reminder of the possible reactions which socialist countries could have.

D. Ustinov said: "Let no one regard our attitude toward peace a weakness and let no one try to negotiate with us using threats or diktat." These are hard and unequivocal words. They are certainly worth pondering, particularly in Washington.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SDUF COUNCIL PLENUM

AU131600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) on 8 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, the plenum of the SDUF National Council discussed and unanimously endorsed the 1983 industrial and agricultural plans, state budget and self-management and self-supply program. These documents ensure the unflinching implemention of the 12th party congress decisions and the 5-year plan provisions for 1983.

As one can see from these plans and the draft budget, we aim at resolutely attaining the 12th congress targets of powerfully developing the energy and raw material base and agriculture and raising overall economic efficiency so as to increase the national income and other means required by the development of our socialist society and to raise the people's material and intellectual well-being.

We carry out our economic activity under difficult economic conditions. In spite of this, we have succeeded in attaining important results in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and we envisage for 1983 a more intensive development rate than in the first 2 years. The international economic and social conditions as well as our 5-year plan and its provisions allow us to assess that it is quite possible to ensure not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the 1983 plan. However, we must work somewhat better. I discussed this matter in greater detail at the meeting of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the plenum of the Working People's National Council, which took place this morning. I do not wish to dwell upon this now. However, this meeting is attended by representatives of all mass, public and social organizations of working people from all fields of activity and social categories. The SDUF National Council actually is the expression of our socialist society and reflects the unity of all forces, social categories and all our people, under the political leadership of the Communist Party, which, through its entire activity, guarantees Romania's firm progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

We have faced certain difficulties in recent years and we are still confronted with them. Yesterday I talked about certain energy problems. Actually our present difficulties are the result of certain shortfalls and the failure to fulfill the 1982 plan provisions. They are also partially determined by the situation that has emerged in the hydroenergy field following the overall shortage of water and the fact that the Danube does not ensure even 50 percent of its energy potential. However, I would like to make myself clearly understood: If we had commissioned and repaired on time the power stations working with coal, we would have had an important energy reserve. We have an installed capacity of 16,000 megawatts. We can meet our requirements, at this year's level, with 9,500, at most 10,000 megawatts. Hence, we have a powerful reserve. However, due to shortcomings, especially in the energy field, some of these stations were not commissioned on time and we had to take measures to cut down on consumption. To this one should add the fact that the hydropower stations do not provide the required energy. If the hydrostations had supplied 6,000-7,000 megawatts more, we would have had no energy problems, despite all the shortfalls in the energy sector due to failure to commission certain capacities.

At today's plenum of the Working People's National Council I discussed this matter in greater detail; however, I would like to mention here, too, that we must take all measures to commission all capacities as soon as possible, in the next few days, so as to ensure the necessary energy for the development of our socioeconomic activity.

We have important provisions for the coming year and I am convinced that we will work in such a way as to prevent a repetition of the situation we have had this year.

We lay great emphasis on the raw materials base, reducing consumption and recovering and reusing the raw materials. Only thus can we better meet the requirements of our national economy and reduce next year the import of raw and other materials by at least another 20 percent.

It is therefore necessary for all SDUF organizations, all working people and all the people to firmly work to implement the provisions of the plans which we unanimiously endorsed a short while ago.

We will have to pay greater attention to the self-management and self-supply program. This program provides for the necessary means required to fulfill the 12th congress provisions on raising the people's living standard. The planned production of meat and fish, for example, ensures a consumption of over 70 kg per capita. We have everything required to meet this target and must do our best to attain the established slaughtering weight and even attain supplementary production.

Generally speaking, all must clearly understand that it is high time that our agricultural production -- which has recorded a significant increase in the years of socialist construction, it is true, but consumption has also increased a lot -- should expand at a higher rate than consumption, so as to meet the rational and normal consumption requirements of all working people and all our people, while also turning out products for export. Our agriculture can do this and in 1983 we must obtain greater production and also ensure agricultural exports so we can acquire the necessary hard currency for imports required by our national economic development.

I stress this issue because I want it to be well understood by all SDUF organizations. Everybody, regardless of the field in which he carries out his activity, must give priority to the issues of socioeconomic development, of strengthening our socialist fatherland's economic power and raising the people's overall well-being. Each working people, regardless of nationality, and each citizen, regardless of his place of work, must do his best to fulfill his duties as citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania and must understand that he has to contribute, with all his might and skill, to raising Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must demonstrate our people's unity within SDUF and in the practical work we carry out to implement the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. The fulfillment of this program guarantees the full involvement of each citizen and all our people in all fields of activity. We must understand that our unity in work and struggle for socialism and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland is the primary task of our SDUF and each citizen of Romania. (prolonged applause)

All this is clearly reflected in the statute and documents of the SDUF and all organizations, and participants in SDUF activities must consider it an honor to place the interests of the people and fatherland above everything else. Everybody must work to strengthen the economic power of the country and must always serve the people and the cause of their well-being, independence and happiness. (loud applause)

We should work resolutely to increase Socialist Romania's contribution to the policy of peace and cooperation in the world. While fulfilling the tasks of our fatherland's development, we never forget that we must firmly act to ensure our people's peace, tranquillity and independent development.

We are aware of the fact that to do this we must strengthen relations and international cooperation with all states -- with the socialist countries, primarily our neighbors, with the developing countries, the developed capitalist states and all peoples and countries, regardless of social system. This means the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and complete renunciation of the policy of force and threat of force in international affairs.

It is necessary to do everything to halt the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to ensure the withdrawal of existing ones and create a Europe without any kind of nuclear weapons, a Europe united in the struggle for progress and for the free development of each nation, in accordance with its wishes. (loud applause)

In this spirit, we should proceed from this SDUF plenum with the firm determination to unite the efforts of all organizations, social categories and all fields of activity in our fatherland in implementing the plans and the self-management and self-supply program. We must lay greater emphasis on increasing the efficiency and profitability of all socioeconomic activity.

I am convinced that all SDUF organizations and bodies, including the Organization of Socialist Democracy and Unity, will forcefully work to demonstrate in their daily practice that they are fulfilling their duties within this front of all our people's unity and that they will always place the cause of the people, socialism, independence, peace and Romania's sovereignty above everything else! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish that all SDUF organizations, all working people and all our people attain ever better results in fulfilling this year's plan and ever greater successes! Since this is our last plenum this year, although it is a little early, I would like to wish you all "a happy new year" and a plentiful year. Let us step into 1983 with the firm determination to attain great results in developing our fatherland! I wish you all much health! (loud and prolonged applause)

In a lively atmosphere of great unity, all those present cheer for minutes on end for the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Those present sing the SDUF anthem "Unity Is Written on Our Tricolor."

PLANNING CHIEF PRESENTS 1983 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU132050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 p 2

["Introduction to the Draft Bill on the Adoption of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983," read at the 9 December session of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee]

[Text] Greatly Esteemed Comrade President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, esteemed comrade deputies, on the authorization of the government, please allow me to present to the Grand National Assembly the draft bill on the adoption of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983.

I want to stress from the very beginning that the draft bill brought today to the discussion of the GNA was worked out under the direct supervision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plan provisions are clearly marked by the decisive role played by the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania in mapping out and implementing all our party-state policies and in solving the major problems affecting the development of our socialist fatherland.

As was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum of October this year -- which endorsed the draft plan -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined the plan proposals for the entire economy and for each ministry at several stages, and resolutely guided them along channels designed to ensure the unflagging implementation of the 12th party congress objectives, in accordance with the conditions and resources existing in our economy and with the international situation.

The draft plan for 1983 takes into account the provisions of the 5-year plan and the tasks approved through additional programs; existing facilities and facilities scheduled to be commissioned in the course of the next year; and the results obtained this year. The plan proposals were worked out in close cooperation with enterprises, centrals, counties, ministries and other central bodies, and were discussed in detail at working people's general meetings.

In line with the broad democratic system that characterizes our country's entire socioeconomic life, the draft law submitted to the GNA for adoption was thoroughly debated by the session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and by plenums of the National Council of Working People and of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], by the Executive Bureau of the National Council for Agriculture, and the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, and was examined by the permanent commissions of the GNA. All those bodies endorsed it unanimously.

Comrade Deputies, summing up the guidelines and recommendations of the party secretary general, the plan for next year places special stress on expanding the domestic resources of raw materials and energy, on extensively developing agriculture, promoting a resolute policy of saving and better utilizing all resources, increasing economic efficiency, consolidating the material, currency and financial balance, increasing the national income and on this basis, further raising the people's living standard.

In accordance with the above guidelines, the major feature of the country's socioeconomic development reflected by the Draft Plan for 1983 is a concentration of efforts toward an intensive reproduction, and toward a maximal utilization of the great productive potential created in the years of socialist construction, especially in the past 15 years.

In accordance with the 12th congress decisions, the draft plan for 1983 takes into account the decisive role of industry for developing the national economy. In the coming year industrial goods production is scheduled to increase by 6.6 percent and net production by 8 percent; simultaneously, production structures will be improved as a result of the continued acceleration of technical progress.

One of the priorities of industrial development is the extractive industry, which produces raw materials, energy and fuel. Special stress will be placed on intensifying the utilization of the national resources of useful minerals, particularly of primary energy. In the coming year it is planned to extract over 52 million tons of coal, 13.5 million tons of crude oil, and close to 33 billion cubic meters of natural gas, as well as important quantities of nonferrous metals and deposits.

The proposed production of electrical power of 76.8 billion kWh will cover all the requirements of the economy; at the same time, we have considerable energy reserves. The important factor is to implement the recommendations of the party leadership concerning the fulfillment of the coal and electrical power production. Special stress must be put on maintaining and repairing the power elements of thermopower stations working on coal during the summer, so as to preclude a repetition of the situation this year, when the actual production of coal-powered electrical energy fell 40-50 percent short of our potential.

As for the processing industry, the draft plan envisages a 6.7 percent increase; priority will be given to key branches and sub-branches which make best use of raw materials, energy and manpower. In the metallurgical industry, out of the 15.2 million tons of steel planned, most will be high quality steels and highly processed steel products, and maximum savings of ferroalloys and alloy elements will be attempted.

In establishing the production of the machine-building industry, which will exceed that of 1982 by almost 23 billion lei, we took into account the need to meet domestic requirements by supplying highly technological products and substantially increasing exports and export profits. Greater increases are envisaged for electronics, precision mechanics, sophisticated technological installations, special maritime vessels, and new types of multifunctional agricultural machines. Considerable production increases are envisaged in the chemical industry: In 1983 that branch will account for over 17 percent of the total volume of industrial production, and stress will be placed on improved crude oil processing, on fine-synthesis chemistry and small-bulk products, on chemical fibers and yarns, synthetic rubber, tires, pesticides, and new products that can contribute to smooth economic supplies, and to increasing exports and substantially cutting down imports. In the construction materials industry the production levels proposed are closely linked to the investment program, while the production of energy-intensive products are limited to the absolutely necessary ones. In the timber processing industry the increases envisaged are based on the continuously increasing degree of utilization of timber, and on substantially reduced wood consumption resulting from application of recent measures and of party leadership recommendations. The 7.9 percent increase envisaged in the consumer goods production of light industry is based on superior processing of domestic raw materials. Similarly, the small-scale industry will increase its production by 7.1 percent, thus increasing its contribution to consumer goods supplies and to improved and diversified services.

Comrade deputies, on the basis of the 12th congress decisions, one of the essential objectives of the country's economic development is implementation of the party secretary general's guidelines concerning the process of intensive growth and modernization of agriculture, designed to effect the new agrarian revolution in our country. The draft plan for 1983 envisages a 5.1-5.6 percent increase in overall production, and of over 6 percent in net production, in keeping with the need to better utilize our important agricultural resources and to increase the contribution of that sector to consumer supplies and industry, and to meeting the other requirements of the economy. Grain production is planned to total 25.3 million tons, considerable increases are envisaged in the sectors of technical crops, vegetables and fruit. In the livestock sector the number of animals is envisaged to rise to the levels set down in the program of regional self-supply and self-management for the end of 1983; animal breeds are planned to be improved, and fodder will be ensured in the quantities necessary to attain larger average outputs of milk, meat and other products. The agricultural sector will have 170,000 tractors and close to 57,000 combines, and will be provided with over 2 million tons of chemical fertilizers; the irrigated land area will total almost 2.8 million hectares.

The essential thing is to work to resolutely implement all the party leadership's decisions concerning agricultural production increases and in particular livestock production. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, consumption may not exceed production, and only the fulfillment of the planned agricultural production can ensure the planned levels of state stocks and the necessary resources for local consumption in accordance with the regional self-management and self-supply program.

In accord with the general development of the economy, greater tasks are envisaged for the forestry, water economy, transport, construction and other branches.

In the process of finalizing plan proposals for the coming year, special attention was given to tailoring investment projects to a total of 241.5 billion lei. Numerous analyses carried out at the party leadership's initiative ensured that the necessary conditions exist for completing work and speeding up the commissioning of projects underway. As has been decided, work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic studies and execution blueprints are approved, and priority will be given to projects designed to increase energy and raw material resources, develop agriculture, and utilize recoverable and reusable resources and manufacturing products that can contribute to reducing imports and material consumption. The draft plan envisages the necessary investment reserves.

One of the essential conditions for fulfilling next year's plan is to resolutely implement the party leadership's recommendations concerning reduced consumption in all areas of activity, maximum utilization of domestic resources, and utilization of reusable materials and of reconditioned sub-assemblies and parts. It must be emphasized that so far considerable savings have been taken into account, resulting from reduced material consumption and more extensive utilization of recoverable and reusable materials, whose value comes to about 47 billion lei, i.e. 11.3 percent more than in 1982. Those are considerable tasks, but still not on a par with our great potential in this area. As the party secretary general stressed at the first session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the plenum of the National Council of Working People, we must view the figures envisaged for the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, and the tasks concerning the utilization of recoverable materials as minimal. This requires resolute efforts at enterprises, centrals, ministries and counties to devise new solutions in order to reduce even further consumption of all materials, and to cover from domestic sources as much as possible of the necessary raw materials and energy.

Esteemed comrades, an important chapter of next year's draft plan, which directly influences the increase in the material production and economic efficiency, deals with scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technical progress. This broad program, drafted under the direct leadership of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, ensures for 1983 the introduction into production of over 800 new and modernized products; the application of over 400 new and improved technologies; the attainment of a microproduction worth about 3.6 billion lei in scientific research, technological engineering and design unit; and the further expansion of mechanization and automation.

As the party secretary general stressed, all economic cadres must understand that the fulfillment of our tasks requires profound technological changes and that the implementation of the program to introduce into production new materials, products and technologies is one of the most important means to increase the volume of production and its technical-qualitative level, save raw and energy resources, raise labor productivity, reduce certain imports, increase exports, and attain certain higher parameters of economic efficiency.

The foreign trade activity is a central issue of the 1983 plan, which, through its provisions, ensures the active and efficient participation of our country in international trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

In view of the need to limit the negative consequences of the world crisis upon our economy, the draft plan provides for the steady development of the foreign trade activity, so that its value should increase by 13.5 percent, under conditions of markedly increasing exports, while reducing imports to the minimum required. In accordance with recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, when we established the size of these tasks we aimed at creating conditions so that the incomes derived from exports and noncommercial operations should compensate for imports and other necessary payments and should also provide means for reducing our foreign debt.

The attainment of these very important goals in the current stage requires that we firmly act to secure contracts for all goods earmarked for export, to exemplarily organize and attain the export production, to operatively adapt the manufacturing process to requirements of our partners and to diversify forms of marketing. At the same time, we are dutybound to responsibly act to judiciously administer the funds earmarked for imports, by expanding the use of domestic resources and continuously reducing specific raw material, fuel and energy consumption.

The tasks in the field of economic cooperation and production-sharing with other countries take into account the recommendations made by the party leadership concerning the expansion of relations with CEMA member countries and all socialist countries, in order to increasingly meet mutual requirements of raw materials, energy, machinery and equipment, the plan also provides for expanding cooperation with the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, and various international economic and financial bodies.

Esteemed Comrade Deputies, in full agreement with requirements of maximally utilizing the intensive factors of reproduction, the draft plan aims at markedly increasing the economic efficiency in excess of the 5-year plan provisions, firmly applying the new economic mechanism and strengthening workers self-management and self-administration.

In national industry, labor productivity will increase by 9.1 percent compared with 1982 and building-assembly activity by 5.7 percent; about 85 percent of the increase in net industrial production will be attained in this way. Production costs will be reduced in all branches, to save some 15 billion lei. On the basis of reducing specific consumption and improving the structure of product variety, the utilization level of raw and other materials will be 7.4 percent higher than in 1982.

Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the draft plan for 1983 will ensure the necessary resources to continuously raise the living standard.

Under conditions of a national income increase of 5 percent compared with 1982 and in accordance with the proportions established by plan for its distribution, we envisage a 16.2-billion-lei increase in the people's monetary incomes compared with the current year. The real average remuneration of the working personnel will be 4 percent higher at the end of 1983 compared with 1980; the real income of the peasantry per active person will increase next year by 3.4 percent compared with 1982.

In accordance with the people's incomes, the volume of goods sales through the socialist trade network will increase by 3 percent, so as to reach 268 billion lei next year; public services will increase by 12 percent compared with 1982 and will continue to be diversified.

The living standard will also be favorably influenced by the completion, within the framework of our housing program, of 180,000 apartments, of which 150,000 will be from state funds.

The implementation of plan provisions to raise the people's well-being requires resolute action to fully attain all production tasks at a high qualitative level and to judiciously administer the consumption fund.

Esteemed comrades, through its overall provisions, the plan for 1983 is a new and telling expression of the consistent concern of our party and state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, with fully utilizing the possibilities offered by the technical installations available to us and by the knowledge and experience acquired during the years to create all premises for promoting the continuous progress of our economy, raising all the people's well-being and implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress.

With the firm conviction that all working people in our fatherland will passionately work, under RCP leadership, to exemplarily fulfill next year's plan provisions, I ask you, esteemed Comrade Deputies, to adopt as a law the draft plan for Romania's socio-economic development in 1983.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1983 STATE BUDGET

AU132100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 82 pp 2,3

["Introduction to Draft Bill for Adoption of 1983 State Budget," presented to 9 December session of Grand National Assembly (GNA) by Finance Minister Petre Gigea]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, esteemed Comrade Deputies, on behalf of the government, I submit the draft 1983 state budget for the GNA's discussion and adoption.

It is my duty of honor to stress from the beginning that the drafting of the 1983 budget took place under the direct and continuous guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the many examinations of the planned projects for next year -- examinations which took place at the party and state headquarters -- we established the economic and financial indexes in accordance with economic requirements and the orientation toward developing our domestic energy and raw materials base, increasing the reuse of materials and markedly reducing the consumption of raw and other materials.

The provisions of the draft state budget reflect: the considerable increase in the economic efficiency of all fields of activity; the strengthening of economic self-management and self-administration; the growth of domestic financial resources; and the consolidation of the budgetary, financial, monetary and hard currency balance.

In the spirit of our socialist democracy, the state budget was drafted and substantiated on the basis of proposals advanced by working collectives in enterprises, centrals and other socialist units as well as in ministries and the executive committees of people's councils. The proposals received were critically examined from the viewpoint of the options included in the state plan and the financial policy of our party and state, in accordance with requirements of the current stage.

In this respect, firm action was taken to ensure that the financial indexes included in the draft state budget should reflect: the mobilization of incomes in accordance with the productive potential of the economy; reduction of expenditures in all fields to the minimum required; reduction of part of our foreign debt; the promotion of strict savings; and strengthening of order, discipline and responsibility in all fields of activity.

The draft state budget ensures the necessary resources to finance actions and tasks envisaged in the economic plan, thus contributing to attaining socioeconomic development goals and raising all the people's living standards and level of civilization.

Esteemed comrades, the draft 1983 state budget is balanced; it stipulates 301.9 billion lei for both incomes and expenditures. The overall expenditures provide for a 23.7-billion-lei reserve for possible unforeseen and absolutely necessary expenditures.

Income provisions should be considered in all branches as minimal limits that have to be attained; the expenditure provisions are maximum limits and one should continuously work to reduce them.

The overwhelming part of the budgetary incomes derive, as is only natural, from the productive activity of socialist units. Thus, the incomes from socialist units, consisting of payments from profits; the drawing of part of the net production value for society; the tax for goods circulation; and the dues for using state owned fields -- all these are estimated at 194.8 billion lei, an 8.9 percent increase compared with last year. In establishing the size of these incomes, one took into account the provisions of next year's economic plan to increase the social product, value of industrial goods production, agricultural production and the profitability of all economic units.

To further strengthen the economic and financial self-administration of economic units and give incentives to the working people's collectives to fulfill and overfulfill plan provisions, the units were allowed to keep important financial means to set up their own funds.

As RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his speech to the session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the fact that important funds are left at the disposal of enterprises should increase the responsibility of management councils and general meetings, in their capacity as supreme bodies of workers self-management and of the owners, producers and end-users, to utilize with maximum efficiency each invested leu and each leu spent on socioeconomic development.

To carry out the activity of all enterprises under conditions of high economic efficiency, by covering expenditures from their own incomes -- thus ensuring higher profitability and contributing to increasing the national income and consolidating the overall financial balance -- it is necessary for each economic unit to give priority to fully attaining the itemized production and the sold and cashed goods production, reducing production and circulation costs, increasing the profitability of all products and activities, and markedly increasing labor productivity.

Taxes and dues from the people are estimated at 4.1 billion lei, meaning 1.4 percent of all state budget incomes. The level of these incomes reflects our party-state policy in the field of taxes, thus applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

In establishing the size of the state budget's expenditures for each venture, one took into account the need to fulfill plan tasks with as few material and financial means as possible, to eliminate unnecessary and inefficient expenses, and to continuously strengthen economic and financial self-administrations and the unit's self-management.

In the budget, 139.5 billion lei were envisaged to finance the national economy. The main share of these expenditures is taken by funds allotted to finance investments, which, together with the resources of socialist units, ensure the financing of the 1983 investments program, an important factor for increasing the productive potential of our economy.

This important financial effort made by the state for our overall development implicitly means higher responsibilities at all levels -- for investment end-users, builders, designers, equipment suppliers -- to implement recommendations made by the party leadership to pool efforts to primarily complete productive investments; shorten execution timetables; reduce the volume of unused means in unfinished projects or stockpiled in working sites; fully attain planned parameters; strengthen order and discipline in completing the projects and delivering equipment; and increase the efficiency of funds allotted to investments.

Aside from the resources of the units designed for scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technical achievements, the state budget also earmarked more than 2 billion lei for this purpose. Likewise, the state budget also provides for the necessary funds required to attain the goals stipulated by the uniform national plan for prospecting and geological works.

Our party and state consistently promote a policy of continuously raising the living standard, both through incomes derived from work and by financing various sociocultural activities from the budget, including from the social insurance budget; a sum of over 83.2 billion lei was envisaged in this respect for 1983. The ministries and other central and local bodies are required to firmly act to efficiently use the existing material base, introduce strict savings, eliminate waste, strengthen order, discipline and responsibility in using the alloted funds and increase self-administration.

A sum of 3.8 billion lei was envisaged for the state administration; these expenditures are under the level planned for this year.

The defense expenditures amount to 11.7 billion lei, or 3.9 percent of the overall state budget expenditures. In view of the approved increase in prices and remunerations, these expenditures do not mean an increase compared with 1982. The low share of defense expenditures in the overall budget reflect the policy of peace, detente and international cooperation consistently promoted by the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and fully adhered to by all our people. This policy is recognized and appreciated at the world level by all progressive forces.

Esteemed comrades, the local budgets, which are an integral part of the state budget, stipulate the sum of 53.3 billion lei for both incomes and expenditures, in accordance with plan tasks devolving upon people's councils and with their duties and prerogatives in the economic, urban and sociocultural fields.

In order to continously increase the number of communes, towns and municipalities which fully cover their expenditures from their own incomes, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils should act to develop and expand activities in the local economy, further develop the small-scale industry, markedly increase public services and other economic activities, carry out maintenance and repair operations on roads and bridges with the labor contribution of citizens, increasingly mobilize those people who, according to law provisions, must participate in urban improvement actions, and expand the self-administration of sociocultural units.

Esteemed comrades, the tasks and orientations included in the great speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1-2 June 1982 RCP Central Committee plenum, a document of outstanding theoretical and practical importance, must be the work program of each unit and the guarantee of fulfilling all commitments we have made in all fields of activity, including the financial one.

One of the basic prerequisites for the commendable fulfillment of the 1983 state budget is the mobilization of all working people's collectives to exemplarily fulfill tasks incumbent upon each economic unit.

The task recently set by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee for the Ministry of Finance, and the banks and the entire financial-accounting establishment in ministries, people's councils, centrals, enterprises and institutions to firmly work to implement the RCP policy for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising our people's material and intellectual living standard is an expression of particular trust and responsibility placed in us. We are firmly determined to untiringly work to play a more active role, be more involved and resolve more operatively the financial problems facing economic units. We are firmly determined to ensure strict economic and financial discipline and to guide and check the firm application of the economic-financial mechanism in each socialist unit and the implementation of economic-financial self-administration and of workers self-financing and self-management.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to submit for adoption by the GNA, in accordance with provisions of the law of finance, the overall account at the conclusion of the 1981 budgetary exercise; it was set up on the basis of accounting report presented by ministries and other central and local bodies and was examined by the Supreme Court of Financial Control. In 1981, the budgetary incomes amounted to 280.3 billion lei and the expenditures amounted to 271.8 billion lei, meaning a surplus of 8.5 billion lei.

In conclusion, I ask you, esteemed comrades, to vote for the draft bill on the adoption of the 1983 state budget, in the form presented to you.

FRENCH BANKS GRANT LOAN OF 250 MILLION FRANCS

AU131648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade Associated Bank has announced that an agreement on a loan of 250 million francs was signed between Yugoslav and French banks in Paris yesterday. The loan was granted for a period of 5 years at an interest rate of 10.85 percent.

These funds will be used to finance the import of producer goods and spare parts from France. This is the second agreement on a loan concluded in the last 2 years with French banks. This is an aspect of direct support for Yugoslavia's program of economic stabilization. By financing the import of producer goods for our economy, conditions will be created for increasing production intended for export. The coordinators and organizers of this loan are the French Bank for Foreign Trade and the Belgrade Associated Bank.

ALBANIAN ANTI-YUGOSLAV RALLY IN GENEVA DECRIED

Envoy Protests UN Action

LD142228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Kazimir Vidas, SFRY permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, has called at his request on Tarazi, acting director of the UN European office in Geneva, because of the anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Geneva last Friday and because of the way the UN European office was involved in this anti-Yugoslav action. Ambassador Kazimir Vidas expressed his surprise and asked the acting director of the UN European office for an explanation about it all.

POLITIKA Scores Swiss Officials

LD142242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the latest anti-Yugoslav demonstrations by Albanian irredentists in Geneva on December 10, the Yugoslav daily "POLITIKA" draws the conclusion in a commentary published Tuesday that it was probably not by accident that the Swiss authorities had permitted the above anti-Yugoslav incidents, to take place.

The daily recalls that the latest demonstrations were the fifth staged in Switzerland over the past year (two each in Basle and Geneva and one in Zurich).

The influential Yugoslav daily stresses that Switzerland, which also allowed emigres from other West European countries to gather for the occasion, no doubt bears a part of the responsibility. We are aware that all regularly registered protests are allowed under Switzerland's democratic system. However, Berne had been repeatedly advised and warned by Belgrade as to the real character of the anti-Yugoslav excesses by Albanian irredentists.

"POLITIKA" recalls that Tirana's slogans, inspired by its policy of interference, destabilisation and provocation, are well-known to Yugoslavia and adds that the official circles in Switzerland, a country which has very good cooperation with Yugoslavia in certain other instances, such as within the group of neutral and non-alined European countries, are far from being unaware of these designs.

Of course, the Swiss public is not the only one acquainted with the policy which Tirana, through its Fifth Column, is pursuing in regard to Belgrade. This policy is unfortunately still a topic of the world press, the Yugoslav daily says.

In this context, it is all the more incomprehensible that a high-ranking U.N. official, Deputy Director of the Geneva-based human rights center Moller, should have taken upon himself the responsibility of receiving a "document" from the hands of the aggressive Albanian demonstrators-provocateurs, the daily stresses.

Thus Geneva was taken advantage of twice without either the Swiss (Cantonal) authorities or the official of the world organization having exposed it, points out "POLITIKA", and this on an initiative which had doubtless orginated in Albania, initiative whose consequences its authors do not want to -- or cannot -- recognize.

"POLITIKA" points out that what official Tirana has long since tried to present as an "ideological conflict" with Yugoslavia has now assumed an undesirable "wider dimension not only in Switzerland, despite the numerous Yugoslav warnings, but also at the Geneva centre of the UN. No warnings were sent to the centre, but then an act similar to Moller's was hard to foresee".

The other Yugoslav daily papers and radio stations today comment similarly on the anti-Yugoslav outbursts by a group of anti-Yugoslav-minded Albanian irredentists. They criticize the incomprehensivle indulgence of the Swiss cantonal authorities in Geneva towards such destructive elements who, by their provocative behaviour, want to harm the Yugoslav-Swiss relations.

All commentaries on the affair stress Yugoslavia's consistent orientation of promoting cooperation with all countries, including Switzerland,but note that this implies the absence of any ambiguous behavior of the other side.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS BUDGET CUTS

AU071531 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 82 p 6

[Excerpts] (TANJUG) At its session yesterday, chaired by Borislav Srebic, the Federal Executive Council adopted the amendments to the draft decision estimating the Yugoslav balance of payments and foreign exchanges for 1983.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the council has discussed and adopted the report on the implementation of the law on temporarily banning the use of social funds for financing noneconomic and unproductive investments in 1982. This year the investors themselves stopped the construction of 76 projects, the estimated cost of which amounted to more than 5 billion dinars. Upon the request of the social accounting service, the construction of 26 more projects was stopped, too.

The reduction of total investments is obvious this year. Toward the end of March, 22,104 projects, the total estimated cost of which amounted to 1,477 billion dinars, were under construction. This is 3,450 projects under construction less than last year, investments in noneconomic activities being the most reduced.

The council also adopted the draft law transforming the short-term loans granted to the Yugoslav bank for international economic cooperation by the national banks of the republics and Vojvodina province into long-term loans to supplement credits for exports, equipment, ships and capital investment projects abroad. In that way, more than 9 billion will be provided for these purposes.

PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD141424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee convened for 24 December which will examine the implementation of the conclusions of the third Central Committee session and of the League of Communists's tasks in the implementation of economic stabilization next year.

At its session today the Presidium approved the draft program for the observance of Karl Marx's death. This program, which envisages a number of activities, will be discussed and approved by the LCY Central Committee.

LCY COMMISSION URGES NEW ACTION AMONG YOUTH

AU141943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- We might have reached the current situation without young people, yet we cannot get out of it without young people.

This statement, made at today's session of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the LCY Central Committee, expresses the essence of society's relationship with the younger generation.

Copying of Weakness

Were we to ask the question whether we have a youth organization as an organization, the real answer should be: No, we do not, however, this reality cannot be attributed only to the youth leadership, but primarily to the League of Communists, which still frequently decides to work with, rather than among, young people. The activity of the youth movement is slowly fading away, while the work of its leaderships copies weaknesses which we criticize and condemn in other sociopolitical organizations. By the very nature of things, this attitude of indifference and inertia should be far removed from young people. However, we must be aware of the fact that something must precede such an activity of young people. Something must determine such an activity. At the very start of their life, young people notice legalized and de facto social differences in society. On the one hand, this creates a critical awareness among young people, which no one can a priori oppose, while, on the other hand, it creates a lack of interest and apathy. Sometimes this critical attitude, which is more or less justified, is all too easily ascribed to outside influences. It would be a good thing if this were the case, it was said, but the truth is different. This critical attitude has deep social roots in the country.

Quality of Development

The truth is also that young people have no monopoly on a special ethic, on a radical approach and a criticism of everything that exists. It is impossible, irrespective of how much young people may wish this, to equate what is ideal with what is realistic. However, the League of Communists should follow much more carefully any deviation of real values from those laid down by the program. The League of Communists cannot be satisfied by offering the preserved values of the revolution because the revolution is worth only as much as it is developed.

However, the mutual criticism between the League of Communists and the youth organization can in no way be reduced to a conflict of generations. Whenever society was in a dynamic revolutionary movement, there were no such disputes and conflicts. Whenever we were bogged down by stagnation, problems arose among the younger generation and in connection with this generation. Accordingly, when we speak about young people, we necessarily speak about the trend of our own revolution. A rehabilitation of the League of Communists, it was said today, cannot be imagined without the younger generation, if for no other reason than because young people account for a third of party members. Without the young people's energy it is difficult to count on the continuity of the revolution and of the League of Communists as a revolutionary organization.

ZAGREB LC VIEWS EXCESSES BY ALBANIANS, CROATIANS

LD142352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 14 Dec 82

["Analogy, Similarities and Legalities in the Activity by Nationalists" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Zagreb League of Communists City Committee Presidium discussed yesterday the analogy, similarities and legalities of the activity of nationalistic forces. The reason for this several-hour-long debate was the clero-nationalistic disturbance at the Ivo Lola Ribar students' hostel in Lascina.

The information of the City Committee Presidium on the activity concerned with combatting negative ideopolitical tendencies and nationalistic phenomena among a section of the student youth, particularly at the Ivo Lola Ribar students' hostel, in addition to the already broadly known trend of events and assessments of enemy activity at that hostel, for the first time also lists some other phenomena, different in form but which is on the same strategic direction of enemy activity. Thus it says that "in the past 2 years there have been such gatherings of students coming from the same area, which have been reduced to national and even nationalistic content, and there have been attempts at the penetration by nationalistically orientated small groups to self-managing bodies in some students' hostels. Thus a group of clero-nationalistically orientated students at the philosophical faculty tired to exert an influence on the youth organization at the faculty and to rally students at the university on this basis. There have also been attempts at attaching political significance and nationalistic interpretations to some church celebrations, while individual sports events have also been used for nationalistic purposes. There have been nationalistic trends and expressions of Albanian nationalism among a section of the students from Kosovo.

The Presidium noted that the present social situation is also marked by a stronger manifestation of opposition and enemy tendencies and phenomena. Within this context, among a section of the university students in Zagreb a greater manifestation of Croatian nationalism has been observed.

Most of these events, as the Zagreb League of Communists City Committee Presidium notes, have been, as a rule, of smaller dimensions, of restricted character and without any kind of serious backing among students, while with the action waged against them, this activity has been successfully contained, their exponents combatted and relevant sanctions set in motion against the inspirers.

Two subjects dominated the debate on the information which was presented by Miroslav Cukon, president of the City Committee. The first, activity of opposition forces and the roots and origins of such orientations, particularly of a section of the young, and second, League of Communists activity in the political system.

Nationalistic excesses at the students' hostel in Split as well as at the one in Lascina, point out the analogies, similarities and legalities in the activity by nationalists, and in the assessment of Celestin Sardelic, executive secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. These events remind one of the Scenario applied in 1971 when nationalistic forces appeared on the public scene by taking over power in students' hostels.

With the League of Communists' action both in Split and in Zagreb, this crisis situation has been stopped and the conditions created to overcome it. Sardelic also pointed to the broader strategy of nationalistic disturbances by quoting examples in connection with sports manifestations, such as the disturbance in Vinkovci toward the Spartak wrestlers from Subotica, as well as the disturbance created by fans in Belgrade toward the Hajduk soccer players.

In the debate, several members of the Presidium noted that the social attitude to these phenomena is, unfortunately, in the style of political declarations, slow and inefficient, while the frequency and the similarity of nationalistic disturbances point to their being organized and having far-reaching goals. Their strategy is to take over power precisely through our democratic system. The insufficiently precise and stimulating ideological assessments and analyses by organized social forces have also contributed to many of these activities by nationalists, and, recently, by clero-nationalists.

As stated in the debate, though a comparison with 1971 is perhaps exaggerated, parallels do exist and it is, therefore, a good thing that action was taken. For it was assessed that the event in Lascina is not a mere excess: A strategy had been manifested, the main goals of which were to legalize consciously the presence of nationalistic forces. Singing of nationalistic songs and the taking over of power in the socialist youth federation aktiv was to have attained this. Lastly, things came to a head through the demonstration of violence of these enemy forces.

The question was then raised in the debate about which social segment of society it is which generates nationalistic tendencies in our society, all the more so since this is not a specific characteristic of Zagreb or Croatia. The past teaches us, Zorica Stipetic warned, that this emerges in our country among a section of the rural population, furthermore in petit bourgeois strata and among intellectuals. It is necessary to again analyze the social roots of nationalism, to uncover them and then to confront them, because without this we shall not nip these phenomena in the bud, Zorica Stipetic stressed.

What action must the League of Communists take in opposing enemy behavior? The struggle against various enemy types of behavior, as Stanko Stojcevic stressed, cannot be won through symposia and high-sounding words. Organized social forces must demonstrate in a simple and concrete manner the ideological, political and class malice of nationalism in order that all people can recognize it and react to it.

The League of Communists must place at the center of attention the question of its real activity in creating a revolutionary socialist mood among the ranks of the young generation, and make it its main fighter in achieving such a mood. The socialist youth federation must, with the help of the League of Communists, be the main force of this action and not leave it to somebody else instead of the federation, Stojcevic stressed.

He went on to warn that the struggle against counterrevolutionary phenomena must be an appropriate one by its methods, means and time. The situation is not dramatic and this is a good thing. The disturbance by students has met with broad social condemnation and this is precisely the incentive to clarify the matters fully, but also the incentive for greater responsibility by the League of Communists to act in the political system.

The Presidium decided that the political action at the students hostel in Lascina be continued; furthermore, that all basic League of Communists organizations in the town be acquainted with the information and that this should be a reason for them to examine antisocialist and anti-self-managing phenomena in their own midst, and that a complete analysis of the economic, social and ideological situation be prepared.

The Presidium also announced that a City Committee session will be held at the beginning of January to provide the final assessment of this specific event and assess the entire ideo-political situation in the city. The further concrete tasks of all social subjects, which stem from the estimate of the political security situation and from the conclusions on the ideopolitical situation, will then be determined.

POLITIKA CARRIES CARICATURE OF STANE DOLANC

AU151054 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 December on page 12, a page entitled "Left Page," carries under the caption "Personality in Caricature" a cartoon of Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs. The carton shows Dolanc wearing a militiaman's uniform with the cap pushed back on his head, sitting at a table and supporting himself on the table with his left arm, with a militiaman's "Stop" sign dangling from his left hand which reads: "Stop: Counterrevolution, Economic Crime." Dolanc's name is printed under the cartoon.

TWO PAKISTANIS SENTENCED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

AU141656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 11 (TANJUG) -- Pakistani citizens (Ahmed Kan Rias) and (Missin Iliasu) have been sentenced in Belgrade to 4 and a half years in prison each for smuggling and peddling drugs.

The two drug smugglers from Karachi attempted to smuggle 10 kilograms of heroin, Belgrade POLITIKA reports today.

BORBA REVIEWS ARMY BOOK ON DRUG USE, ADDICTION

AU112003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 December on page 10 carries a 500-word unattributed article entitled "Book for Every Defender: Individuals in Conflict" reviewing the 80-page paperback "Wrong Roads of Drug Addicts" by Dr Stevan Petrovic, specialist of the Institute for Mental Health and Health Education of the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade where he is "very successfully dealing with the difficult problems of medical treatment of drug addicts." According to BORBA, this book, which has been published by the NARODNA ARMIJA News Publishing Institute, very successfully presents -- through testimonies of former drug addicts and with scientific explanations in popular terms -- the dangers and evils of drug addiction and the suffering of drug addicts who use hashish, LSD, marijuana, heroin, opium, glue or organic solvents. Noting that, in the course of his professional work, Dr Petrovic has come into contact with "the young men in uniform who tried to continue their drug addiction during their military service," BORBA says that Dr Petrovic's book should be available in all military libraries.